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THEATRE ROYAL

EDGAR WARWICK

LAST THREE NIGHTS

WARWICK COMEDY

Hubert Henry Davies's Witty Comedy

TO-NIGHT!

CAPTAIN DREW

TO-MORROW
March 4th.
Edmond's Delightful Comedy of Youth
"WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE"
SATURDAY
March 5th.
Farrell Performance By Request
"BROWN SUGAR"
BOOK BEFORE YOU SLEEP. PLANS AT MOUTRIE'S.

[478]

THEATRE ROYAL

Commencing MONDAY, 7th March, at 9.15 p.m.

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"GIRLS AND GIGGLES"
Friday & Saturday,
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A Bright Breezy Musical Comedy
"CASTLES IN SPAIN"
Saturday, 13th,
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Reduced Price Matinee
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[529]

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KWANGTUNG NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

THE SUGAR PRESS.

[BY AN UP-COUNTRY CORRESPONDENT.]

Probably no single commodity is of such universal use as sugar. Teetotallers and drinkers all consume it; the chemistry of commerce constantly needs sugar; from sweetest infancy to the acidity of old maidhood we all want sugar daily. Hence it is worth our while to ask, where does it come from? and how do we get it? There are two sources of sugar—the sugar cane and the sugar beet. The sugar beet industry is of much more modern date than the obtaining of sugar from the sugar cane; and the world's greatest supply comes from the sweet juice of the cane, being for the most part first obtained by those whom Westerners are prone to describe in general as "natives," whether in the eastern or western hemisphere. A visit to a Chinese sugar-mill is well worth the trouble for any one who has the opportunity.

THE SUGAR CANE AND THE MILL.
The sugar cane boroabuts is of two main kinds, the larger and greener kind being preferred by the Chinese for eating, and the smaller, or "bamboo cane," which they use for pressing. The sugar-mill is not an imposing place when viewed by those accustomed to look at Occidental factories; where every process is carefully supervised with a view to cleanliness and to the well-being of the workers employed. The sugar-mill out here consists of a roomy Chinese shed with no windows but two large doors which allow sufficient light and air to enter. The space within is divided by a rough fence into two parts in each of which a process is carried on. The first stage is the pressing of the sweet juice from the canes, and its machinery needs more room than that for the second, or evaporation, stage. The mechanism is simple, consisting of two heavy cylindrical millstones placed side by side on their ends, having wooden cogs set into their upper edges so that when one is turned both must turn. To the vertical axle of one stone is attached a long beam fashioned into a yoke, at its outer end, and to this when working are harnessed buffaloes, one or two, according to the weight of the particular mill. Round and round the great creatures go, revolving the millstones, while the cane is fed into the chink between the stones. As each small bundle of canes is gripped by the mill, it is of necessity carried through, every single stalk being subjected to great pressure by the powerful machine, and emerging at the other side as a flattened juiceless straw. The juice thus expressed falls to the ground at the base of the mill-stones, where it is a large stone gutter or most to receive it, from which it runs down a channel underground, under the circular path worn in the earth floor by the constant tramp of the buffaloes, under the rough dividing fence, into a sump of most primitive construction in the other section of the mill. No cane is taken to the mill until it is as hard as a stick, and a single glance is enough to assure the owner that plenty gets in. Indeed the earth floor is so hard by the cattle and straw, that the cane stalk is the only protection to the juice destined eventually for human consumption; for the channel underground is not waterproof. (The writer had the opportunity of inspecting it because an obstruction chanced to occur while he was present and the earthen floor was just dug up to find and remove the stoppage. It was interesting, incidentally, to see the workmen using, to clear the hindrance, exactly the same thing as a rifle's pull-through; when the pull-through broke in half, inside the channel, it became more interesting still—from the onlooker's point of view.)

The floor of this part of the shed was in a very bad state of dirt, but appearances suggested that it is cleaned out sometimes for manure purposes. The buffaloes have a good time as they get some of the sugar cane while at work. "They shall not muzzle the ox when he treadeth out the corn."

THE EVAPORATING VATS.
The sump for juice in the second half of the shed is placed conveniently by the side of the evaporating vats, which are three in number, placed in the position of the dots of the sign for "therefore" (∴) and are raised some two feet from the floor, beneath them being a large furnace. This furnace is fired from outside the shed, and is made smoke-proof; whatever does get in, no soot from the fire reaches the sugar. A large barrel filled from the sump by a workman as required, and having a slot at one side which automatically adapts the quantity of its contents to the capacity of the vat.

The vat being already heated, a barrelful of the cold juice is poured in through a very large-meshed sieve which sits out any sticks and straws that may be floating about. At this stage the juice is a dirty green colour and as it warms up there forms on the surface a black scum which is skimmed off and strained through fine cloth, the usable juice coming through into the vat again, while the fifth remains behind. A few handfuls of quicklime are thrown into the boiling from time to time, with the object of clarifying the juice. Repeated skimmings cause a wonderful change in the appearance of the material and by the time it is really boiling most of the green colour has gone and the fluid is decidedly brown. When it has boiled a little while, it is lashed out into the second vat and the time as the water is driven off. Subsequently it is transferred to the third vat, of which the concentration process is completed.

When put into this vat it is already quite a viscous fluid and of a bright brown colour. After it has boiled vigorously in the third vat a workman begins to stir it round and continues for about five minutes; this is at the stage when the fluid has become quite "treacly." At the critical moment he ceases stirring and another man instantly scoops the thick

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC IN FORMOSA.

HABITUAL SMOKERS' LICENSES DECREASING.

One of the measures adopted by Japan for the administration of Formosa as soon as the island was brought under her rule was the control over opium smoking. As the result of careful consideration of the situation the Japanese Government decided to put a stop to opium smoking gradually, giving licenses to the habitual smokers but not allowing any to start smoking. Investigations were carried out as to the number of habitual smokers and in 1900 licenses were given to 160,000 smokers. A fixed amount of opium began to be supplied to the smokers and at first three kinds of opium treacle classified according to quality were sold to them, but the demand for the second and third class opium has gradually decreased and at present only the first-class opium is in demand. As will be noted from the following figures the number of smokers has steadily decreased either by death or stoppage and their number in 1918 dwindled to about one-third of the number in 1900:—

	Licensed smokers.	Opium supplied.
1900	160,000	1,673,868
1901	157,019	3,542,002
1902	143,982	3,191,783
1903	138,903	3,790,923
1904	137,903	4,129,600
1905	130,478	4,914,798
1906	121,330	4,858,590
1907	113,183	5,128,342
1908	109,955	5,123,131
1909	98,987	5,999,007
1910	92,975	6,707,486
1911	87,371	6,027,858
1912	82,238	5,886,400
1913	76,595	5,083,894
1914	71,715	5,890,723
1915	66,847	6,590,153
1916	62,317	6,924,377
1917	55,772	7,502,245

ILLS OF HEIGHT.

WHAT EVEREST CLIMBERS HAVE TO FIGHT.

Anæmia, lack of muscular power, "mountain sickness," sleeplessness, and severe headaches are a few of the symptoms which appear in climbers at heights above 10,000 feet.

What will the conquerors of Mount Everest feel like if they ever reach the summit? They will be 29,000 feet above sea level and subject to all the ills mentioned.

The cause of these hardships is the rarefied air to be found at great heights, oxygen vital to man, being present in insufficient quantities.

The barometric pressure at the top of Mount Everest would be about 250mm., and the oxygen supply would therefore be only one-fifth of that at sea level. How are the climbers to cope with this difficulty?

There is only one way—they must wear oxygen masks. The climb may be accomplished with the aid of these masks.

clear fluid over from the vat into an earthen bowl standing conveniently near at hand. Here the liquid sugar is constantly stirred with a wooden pole until some change takes place, for which the workman is on the lookout, but which the writer was unable to appreciate, and then the hot bowlful is poured out into the jars, plates or whatever is required to hold the final product. In a short time it sets into the familiar deep brown mass of raw sugar which form so prominent a feature of the Chinese streets at this time of year. This end-product is very sweet, indeed sticky, and is very largely used in Chinese cookery, though needless to say, any little people who chance to be near the factory enjoy a piece to eat. A proportion of the unrefined sugar prepared by these means is taken to refineries and becomes the lumps, loaves, granules or candy of varying colour after due cleansing and other treatment.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE VATS.
The vats are of interesting construction, being each made of a very large-sized Chinese cooking cauldron sunk below the level of the general vat-platform, with a sloping (7) concrete surface all round, covered with rattan matting. Thus each of the three vats is really a large shallow basin whose centre is metal and whose sides are mat. The slope is so arranged that when the liquid boils up and froths, the overflow is kept well within bounds and indeed after a specially vigorous ebullition the receding fluid leaves behind it on the mat a froth and such finely-divided extraneous material as that has carried up. It is an easy thing for a man to sweep the froth and fine dirt with a broom and shake it all off into the first vat, thus gradually straining out almost all foreign matter during the concentration process.

The Province of Kwangtung produces a very large amount of sugar cane and much of it is treated in the manner described at hundreds of small mills up and down the country. The work is of a highly skilled order, a man requiring six or seven years' experience before he can be reckoned a good hand at it. The sugar cane pressing season commences about the tenth Chinese moon, and lasts, with a brief holiday for New Year, until the second moon; for the rest of the year the workers go home and do field work or find other employment.

One of these small mills deals with about a thousand catties of sugar cane a day. Pressing and evaporating go on at different times, and so the shed is not really idle much during the twenty-four hours. As always in China, good use is made of by-products; the tops of the canes with their sweet tips and leaves are given to the buffaloes to eat, while the dried pressed cane straws are used for fuel to heat the vats.

S P O R T.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

The following is the result of a match shot off between H.M.S. *Titanic* and Wilts "D" Co. at the Stonecutters Range on February 11th, resulting in a win for H.M.S. *Titanic*. The scores were as follow:—

H.M.S. "TITANIA."			
	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.
Mr. Blackford	41	42	39
Scutt	43	40	39
Tapley	41	41	38
Barker	37	40	35
Bessett	39	33	35
Edmonds	34	35	38
Sigsforth	34	34	34
Taylor	32	31	31
Total	387		

WILTS "D" CO.			
	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.
Mr. Smith	36	40	33
Halloway	38	37	36
Drew	30	36	28
Mayne	36	32	31
R. O. Smith	36	27	25
Cheesley	31	24	27
Timworth	31	26	24
Hedges	30	23	23
Total	311		

The following is the result of a match shot off between H.M.S. *Hawkins* and H.M.S. *Alacrity* at the Stonecutters Range on February 26th, resulting in a win for H.M.S. *Hawkins*. The scores were as follow:—

H.M.S. "HAWKINS."			
	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.
Mr. Charlesworth	33	41	39
Horton	40	40	34
Trowbridge	33	41	35
Bishop	35	36	35
Noss	34	36	31
Chapman	33	32	34
Dames	35	28	25
Miller	33	30	23
Total	331		

H.M.S. "ALACRITY."			
	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.
Mr. Hewlett	44	36	39
Seymour	41	32	38
Walkey	43	36	32
Hale	40	31	29
Jervis	35	36	28
Stenner	36	20	25
Silcox	31	28	21
Semard	25	21	19
Total	331		

The following is the result of a match shot off between H.M.S. *Hawkins* and H.M.S. *Curlew* at the Stonecutters Range on February 26th, resulting in a win for H.M.S. *Curlew*. The scores were as follow:—

H.M.S. "CURLEW."			
	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.
Mr. Beauchamp	39	40	43
Charlesworth	43	42	37
Bishop	38	43	37
Miller	41	38	34
Horton	41	37	40
Hudson	41	35	27
Chapman	41	35	29
Trowbridge	24	35	32
Total	392		

H.M.S. "CURLEW."			
	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.
Mr. Spencer	40	49	37
Dew	41	44	32
Carpenter	41	33	31
Morgan	38	44	31
Morgan	42	35	32
Telford	35	35	33
Passmore	37	39	27
Cox	33	27	33
Total	376		

FOOTBALL.

WILTSHIRES' A2 LEAGUE CHAMPIONS.

WILTS, 2; POLICE, 0.

The Wilts met the Police in their postponed Shield match on the Club ground, yesterday afternoon, and, as these teams were due to meet in the League, next Saturday, they decided to play for the League points, as well as for the right to meet the R.G.A. in the semi-final of the Shield Competition. Pearson, R.E., an old interlop player, and Toms and Brown of the *Alacrity*, turned out for the Police, J. Clark still being on the injured list.

Pearson started for the Police who were soon attacking, but off-side against Brown relieved. Robertson forced a corner off Giles, Wilts clearing. Amor forced a corner off McWalters and the Police cleared. Robertson beat Giles and Trivett was forced to kick out. The play was very fast, with the Police doing most of the attacking. Robertson was brought down in the penalty area, and, taking the kick himself, sent straight to Smith, the ball rebounding. Robertson followed up and sent the ball outside. The Wilts then took up the attack, and Toms headed out a dangerous shot from Evans. Hands against Lancaster sent the Police well in, but Giles cleared. Both goals were visited in turn, but there was no scoring, and half-time showed a blank sheet.

On resuming, the Wilts assumed the aggressive and, assisted by the wind, gave the Police defence an anxious time. Lancaster fouled Robertson and brought relief to the Police side which was, however, only momentary, as the Wilts returned and set up a regular bombardment of the Police goal. Hillyer brought off some good saves. Following a corner, however, Menham trapped the ball close in, and beat Hillyer with a ground shot. From the centre kick, the Police again went down, but Giles cleared. At the other end, the Wilts forced a corner. Mair cleared, but Giles attempted a long high shot from the half-way line. Hillyer misjudged and allowed the ball to pass over his head into the net. Time arrived with the Wilts winners of a fast game by 2 goals to nil.

Mr. Williams was in charge of the game. By winning this game the Wilts added two points to their score in the League, which makes them champions for the season, as, with one match still to play, they are five points ahead of their nearest rivals, who have still two matches to play.

The Police should have won the match in the first half. Had Robertson converted from the penalty kick the result would have been reversed. The pace, however, was too fast for the Police to last throughout. The new men worked hard and Pearson played one of his old time games.

The Wilts worked hard and during the second half had most of the play. They deserved their win and are to be congratulated on winning the League.

LEAGUE TABLE.

2nd Division.

The table of the 2nd Division up to and including February 26th is as follows:—

CLUBS.	P.	W.	D.	L.	P.	A.	P.Ts.
R.G.A. Res.	15	12	2	1	63	13	58
St. Joseph's	11	9	1	3	33	7	19
United	14	8	1	5	28	26	17
Oilers	14	7	3	4	25	16	17
Kowloon	15	6	5	4	25	30	17
South China	15	7	1	7	29	24	15
Central	18	6	1	5	20	12	13
Indians	15	5	0	10	13	35	10
Staff & Depts.	13	3	2	8	20	31	8
Hongkong Club	14	3	0	11	14	25	6
Punjab	16	3	0	13	14	77	6

BILLIARDS.

In the Ho Kom Tong handicap tournament yesterday, at the Palace Hotel, J. P. Wilson (—200) beat G. Urquhart (—125) by 167 points, and A. J. Osmund (—300) beat W. Smith (—150) by 100 points (game 250).

To-day, J. Muckerjee (—50) meets J. Sawray (—200).

FIRE ON THE "KOREA MARU."

A CARGO OF HEMP AFFECTED.

Yesterday morning it was discovered that fire had broken out on the T.K.K. *Korea Maru* in cargo of Manila hemp loaded in No. 2 'tween deck of No. 3 hold. It looked much worse than we are informed, was really the case, as hemp smokes so much, but it took several hours to extinguish the outbreak. Thanks to the help rendered to the crew and the Fire Brigade by sailors from H.M.S. *Tamar*, *Carlisle*, and another British man-of-war, the fire was got under control by the fifth hour, but the water pumped into the hold caused the ship to list. The Government Inspector will ascertain to-day what damage has been done by the fire. The Toyo Kisen Kaisha are of opinion, from the information they have received, that the ship will be able to sail on Monday, as scheduled, but this will not be known definitely until after the inspection which is being made to-day.

THE CANTON MINT.

TO STOP COINING TWENTY-CENT PIECES.

On account of the heavy buying of silver bullion by the Mint daily during the last few months, which has to be paid in Hongkong currency thereby increasing the demand for Hongkong notes, and consequently increasing the premium on them to the high rate of 20 per cent., it is reliably reported, says the *Canton Times*, that the Mint will suspend the coining of 20-cent silver pieces for the time being until the premium of Hongkong notes drops to normal.

It is the intention of the authorities of the Mint to stop coining silver coins and to issue a large quantity of five-cent nickel pieces for circulation in the market. It is expected that these new nickel pieces will make their appearance in the market shortly.

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION AT THE BOTANIC GARDEN.

An admirable display of flowers and plants was to be seen at the annual exhibition of the Hongkong Horticultural Society held yesterday at the Botanic Garden. The quality, however, was thought by the judges to be somewhat below the average. The cut flowers suffered somewhat by reason of the spell of damp weather that set in a day or so before the exhibition. Absence of sunshine undoubtedly made the flowers look less effective but the uncritical observer found much to admire and enjoy. Roses were undoubtedly a feature of the show and in this class Mr. Nicholson, as usual, carried all before him. Cut flowers, as a whole, were very good indeed, and table decorations showed a high standard of artistic skill. Vegetables, especially leeks, were well-grown, except that those from the Peak suffered by comparison with the others. The standard attained by some flower growers was so high that the awards, especially the first prizes, were confined to a comparatively small number of exhibitors.

Flowers were sold during the afternoon on behalf of the Famine Relief Fund, and thanks to generous donors who gave sums running into three figures for single nosegays, a very satisfactory sum was collected.

The duties of judges were shared by Mrs. Montague Ede, Mr. Henry Humphreys, Mr. L. N. Leefe, Mr. E. F. Aucott, Mr. M. E. F. Airey, Mr. H. W. Bird, Mr. E. T. Green, and Mr. A. Nicoll. The band of the Wilts Regt. played selections during the afternoon.

At five o'clock there was an informal gathering at the fountain, round which the exhibits were arranged, beneath a temporary marquee. Lady Stubbs, who was accompanied by H.E. the Governor (Sir Reginald Stubbs, K.C.M.G.) presented the prizes and those present included the Acting Chief Justice (Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz), the Bishop of Victoria, Sir Robert and Lady Ho Tung, the Hon. Dr. Claud Severn, the Hon. Mr. E. Irving, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, the Rev. J. T. Holman, the Rev. and Mrs. G. R. Lindsay, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, Dr. J. H. Sanders, Mr. T. E. Pearce, Mr. R. A. Nicholson, and others.

Mr. L. N. Leefe, in asking Lady Stubbs to present the prizes, said the Society felt it was entitled to congratulations on the exhibition. Possibly it did not come quite up to the expectations of some people, and it was a little difficult to say why that was, for the season had been a favourable one, although the less said about the last 48 hours the better. One of the features of the Show was the excellence of the exhibits from that much-abused and deservedly much-abused place the Peak. The sweet peas and heliotrope on exhibition were an encouragement to all flower lovers on the Peak. Down below, the exhibits seemed generally not quite up to the standard of former years. The roses were marvellous; of course, everyone knew that in Mr. Nicholson the Colony had one whose skill and enthusiasm made his exhibits practically impossible to compete against. In a parenthesis, Mr. Leefe advised rose growers to obtain Mr. Nicholson's pamphlet, published by the Society, in order to benefit from his experience. He also thanked Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, and others for providing flowers to be sold for the benefit of the Famine Relief Fund. Already, \$700 had been raised by this means. Mr. Leefe thought the Society maintained its popularity, and he urged the desirability of members persuading their friends to join. He concluded by thanking the judges and all who had contributed to the success of the show, especially Mr. Gibbs, whose untiring energy and skill had been placed at the disposal of the Society on more than one occasion before.

Lady Stubbs then presented the prizes and afterwards, was given a bouquet which Mr. Leefe described as the combined product of Mr. Nicholson's garden and Mrs. Harrington's skill.

PRIZE LIST.

The prize list was as follows:—
(Open to all except Peak gardeners and Chinese market gardeners.)

Marguerites.—1, U.S.R.C.; 2, Sir Paul Chater; Award of merit, Repulse Bay Hotel.

Nasturtium.—1, U.S.R.C.; 2, Sir Paul Chater.

Salvia.—1, Hongkong Club; 2, Mr. G. M. Shaw.

Annuals or plants raised from seed the same season (excluding Nasturtium).—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; Award of merit, Hon. Mr. Ho Fook.

Annuals or plants raised from seed the same season and not included above.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Hon. Mr. John Johnstone.

Arunca.—1, U.S.R.C.

Antirrhinum.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Mr. Chan Kang Yue; Award of merit, Hongkong Club.

Begonia.—1, Hongkong Club; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; Award of merit, Mr. Chan Kang Yue.

Double Geraniums.—1, Mrs. Jordan; 2, Sir Paul Chater.

Single Geraniums.—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Leaved Geraniums.—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Cactus and or Peony Dahlias.—1, Lady Ho Tung; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; Award of merit, Sir Paul Chater.

Dahlias (other than Cactus or Peony).—1, Lady Ho Tung; 2, Sir Paul Chater.

Heliotrope.—1, Ladies' Recreation Club; 2, Sir Paul Chater.

Petunias.—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Kowloon Cricket Club.

Verbena.—1, Kowloon Cricket Club; 2, Repulse Bay Hotel; Award of merit, Hon. Mr. John Johnstone.

Linaria.—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Hon. Mr. Ho Fook.

Clarkia.—Award of merit, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Sweet Peas.—1, Lady Ho Tung; 2, Sir Paul Chater.

Larkspur.—1, Repulse Bay Hotel; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; Award of merit, Lady Ho Tung.

Freesia.—1, Mr. G. M. Shaw.

Phlox Drummondii.—1, Hon. Mr. John Johnstone; 2, Sir Paul Chater.

Roses.—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Mr. G. M. Shaw; Award of merit, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Dianthus.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Hon. Mr. John Johnstone; Award of merit, Repulse Bay Hotel.

Carnations and or Picotees.—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Mr. Chan Kang Yue; Award of merit, Mr. J. E. Joseph.

Maiden Hair Ferns.—1, Lady Ho Tung; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; Award of merit, Miss M. Loureiro.

Ferns.—1, Mrs. Jordan.

Asparagus Plumosa.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Mignonette.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Lady Ho Tung; Award of merit, Hon. Mr. John Johnstone.

French Marigolds.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Repulse Bay Hotel.

Nasturtium (Dwarf).—1, Hongkong Club; 2, Sir Paul Chater.

Pansies and or Violas.—1, Hon. Mr. John Johnstone; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Viola.—1, Hongkong Club; 2, Mrs. Jordan; Award of merit, Mr. G. M. Shaw.

Cinerarias.—1, Mr. F. E. Ranger.

Stocks.—1, Hon. Mr. Ho Fook; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Primula.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Lady Ho Tung; Award of merit, Sir Paul Chater.

Any plants.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Miss Ruth O. McElderry.

(For Peak gardeners only.)

Marguerites.—1, Mr. Moxon; 2, Mrs. R. J. Hall.

Nasturtium (Tall).—1, Sir Robert Ho Tung; 2, J. A. Plummer.

Salvia.—1, Mrs. A. Denison; 2, Mr. W. Sinclair.

Annuals or plants raised from seed the same season (excluding Nasturtium).—1, Mr. T. E. Pearce; 2, Mrs. Moxon.

Annuals or plants raised from seed the same season and not included above.—1, Dr. Forsyth.

Arunca.—1, Mr. R. J. Hall; 2, Sir Robert Ho Tung.

Antirrhinum.—1, Mr. L. N. Leefe; 2, Mrs. A. R. Lowe.

Begonia.—1, Mr. J. A. Plummer.

Cactus and or Peony Dahlias.—Award of merit, Commodore Bowden-Smith.

Heliotrope.—1, Mr. J. A. Plummer; 2, Mr. L. Yates.

Double Geraniums.—1, Mrs. Dyer; 2, Dr. Forsyth.

Single Geraniums.—1, Mr. L. Yates; 2, Mr. J. A. Plummer.

Petunias.—1, Sir Robert Ho Tung; 2, Mr. T. E. Pearce.

Linaria.—1, Mrs. Moxon; 2, Mr. J. A. Plummer.

Verbena.—No first; 2, Mr. J. A. Plummer.

Larkspur.—Award of merit, Mrs. Dyer.

Phlox Drummondii.—1, Sir Robert Ho Tung; 2, Mr. W. Sinclair.

Freesia.—1, Sir Robert Ho Tung.

Nasturtium (Dwarf).—1, Mrs. Denison; 2, Mrs. A. R. Lowe.

Roses.—No first; 2, Mr. J. A. Plummer.

Dianthus.—1, Mr. W. Sinclair.

Maiden Hair Fern.—Award of merit, Mr. T. E. Pearce.

Mignonette.—1, Mrs. A. Denison; 2, Mrs. Dyer.

French Marigolds.—1, Sir Robert Ho Tung; 2, Mr. L. Yates.

Pansies and or Violas.—1, Mr. T. E. Pearce; 2, Mr. J. A. Plummer.

Viola.—1, Mr. J. A. Plummer; 2, Mr. W. Sinclair.

Stocks.—Award of merit, Mr. T. E. Pearce.

Primula.—Award of merit, Mrs. Pollock.

Other Plants.—1, Dr. Forsyth; 2, Mr. J. A. Plummer.

(Open to all except Peak gardeners and Chinese market gardeners.)

Collection of Vegetables.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Hongkong Club; Award of merit, Lady Ho Tung.

Cabbages.—1, Hongkong Club; 2, Kowloon Cricket Club; Award of merit, Commodore Bowden-Smith.

Savoy Cabbages.—1, Hongkong Club; 2, Lady Ho Tung.

Cauliflowers or Broccoli.—1, Mr. G. M. Shaw; 2, Hongkong Club; Award of merit, Lady Ho Tung.

Lettuces.—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; Award of merit, Hongkong Club.

Lettuces (Cos).—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Hongkong Club; Award of merit, Mr. G. M. Shaw.

Endive.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Brussels Sprouts.—1, Mr. G. M. Shaw; 2, Lady Ho Tung; Award of merit, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Kohl Rabi.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Lady Ho Tung; Award of merit, Mr. G. M. Shaw.

Most of the troubles of this difficult period have arisen from the conviction of some nation or group of individuals that they could manage other people's affairs better than the other people could.—Lady Rhonda.

Turnips.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Mr. G. M. Shaw; Award of merit, Hongkong Club.

Carrots.—1, Hongkong Club; 2, Mr. G. M. Shaw; Award of merit, Sir Paul Chater.

Parsnips.—1, Hongkong Club; 2, Lady Ho Tung.

Onions.—1, Lady Ho Tung; 2, Hongkong Club.

Leeks.—1, Kowloon Cricket Club; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; Award of merit, Hongkong Club.

Potatoes.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Lady Ho Tung.

Radishes.—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Hongkong Club; Award of merit, Mr. G. M. Shaw.

Beets.—1, Mr. G. M. Shaw; 2, Kowloon Cricket Club; Award of merit, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Celery.—1, Hongkong Club; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; Award of merit, Mr. G. M. Shaw.

Tomatoes.—1, Mr. L. Gibbs; 2, Hongkong Club; Award of merit, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Peas.—1, Lady Ho Tung; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; Award of merit, Sir Paul Chater.

French Beans.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Lady Ho Tung; Award of merit, Mr. G. M. Shaw.

Marrows.—1, Lady Ho Tung; 2, Hongkong Club.

(For Peak gardeners only.)

Collection of Vegetables.—1, Mr. J. A. Plummer; Award of merit, Mr. L. Yates.

Cabbages.—1, Mr. R. S. Hall; 2, Mrs. A. Denison; Award of merit, Matilda Hospital.

Savoy Cabbages.—1, Matilda Hospital; 2, Sir Robert Ho Tung.

Cauliflowers or Broccoli.—1, Dr. Forsyth; 2, Sir Robert Ho Tung; Award of merit, Matilda Hospital.

Lettuces.—1, Sir Robert Ho Tung; 2, Mr. W. Sinclair.

Lettuces (Cos).—1, Matilda Hospital; 2, Mr. L. Yates.

Kohl Rabi.—1, Matilda Hospital.

Turnips.—1, Sir Robert Ho Tung; 2, Mr. L. Yates.

Carrots.—1, Matilda Hospital; 2, Sir Robert Ho Tung.

Onions.—1, Matilda Hospital; 2, Sir Robert Ho Tung.

Leeks.—1, Mr. L. Yates.

Potatoes.—Award of merit, Sir Robert Ho Tung.

Radishes.—1, Sir Robert Ho Tung; 2, Mr. L. Yates.

Beets.—1, Sir Robert Ho Tung; 2, Matilda Hospital; Award of merit, Com. Bowden-Smith.

Celery.—1, Mr. L. Yates; 2, Dr. Forsyth.

Tomatoes.—1, Mrs. A. Denison; 2, Sir Robert Ho Tung; Award of merit, Mr. L. Yates.

Peas.—1, Dr. Forsyth; 2, Sir Robert Ho Tung; Award of merit, Mrs. A. Denison.

French Beans.—1, Mr. R. J. Hall.

CUT FLOWERS.

(Open to all except Peak gardeners and Chinese market gardeners.)

12 Bunches of Cut flowers.—1, Lady Ho Tung; 2, Mr. R. S. Nicholson; Award of merit, Mr. G. M. Shaw.

Sweet Peas.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Hongkong Club.

Antirrhinum.—1, Mr. H. Kom Tong; 2, Sir Paul Chater; Award of merit, Lady Ho Tung.

Red or Pink Roses.—1, Mr. R. A. Nicholson; 2, Mr. G. M. Shaw.

White or yellow Roses.—1, Mr. R. A. Nicholson; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Roses (any colour).—1, Mr. R. A. Nicholson; 2, Mr. Chan Kang-yue.

Carnations or Picotees.—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Mr. Chan Kang-yue; Award of merit, Mr. R. Baker.

Cactus or Peony Dahlias.—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Mr. R. A. Nicholson; Award of merit, Lady Ho Tung.

Other Dahlias.—1, Mr. R. A. Nicholson; 2, Lady Ho Tung; Award of merit, Hongkong Club.

Mignonette.—Award of merit, Lady Ho Tung.

Nasturtium.—1, Mr. R. A. Nicholson; 2, Mr. G. M. Shaw; Award of merit, Repulse Bay Hotel.

Pansies.—1, Lady Ho Tung; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; Award of merit, Sir Paul Chater.

Viola.—1, Hongkong Club; 2, Mrs. Jordan; Award of merit, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

(For Peak gardeners only.)

6 Bunches of Cut flowers.—1, Mr. T. E. Pearce; 2, Mrs. A. R. Lowe.

Sweet Peas.—1, Mr. T. E. Pearce; 2, Mr. L. N. Leefe.

Red or Pink Roses.—1, Mr. T. E. Pearce; 2, Mrs. A. R. Lowe.

White or Yellow Roses.—1, Mr. T. E. Pearce.

Roses (any colour).—1, T. E. Pearce.

Cactus or Peony Dahlias.—1, Sir Robert Ho Tung.

Nasturtium.—1, Mr. L. Yates; 2, Sir Robert Ho Tung.

Pansies.—1, Mr. W. Sinclair; 2, Matilda Hospital.

Viola.—1, Matilda Hospital.

GENERAL EXHIBITS.—(OPEN).

Ladies flower sprays and Men's Button-Holes.—No award.

Cut Roses.—1, Mr. R. A. Nicholson.

Decorative Vase of Cut flowers.—1, Mrs. Harrington; 2, Mrs. Bell Irving.

Table decoration.—1, Mrs. Compton; 2, Mrs. Harrington; Award of merit, Miss M. Loureiro.

Display of cut flowers.—1, Mr. R. A. Nicholson; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 3, Repulse Bay Hotel.

Hyacinths.—1, Matilda Hospital; 2, Repulse Bay Hotel; Award of merit, Hongkong Club.

Narcissus.—Award of merit, Mr. W. Sinclair.

Group of Bulbs.—Award of merit, Mr. W. Sinclair.

Pots of annuals or plants raised from seed same season.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Lady Ho Tung; Award of merit, Sir Paul Chater.

Most of the troubles of this difficult period have arisen from the conviction of some nation or group of individuals that they could manage other people's affairs better than the other people could.—Lady Rhonda.

TROUBLESOME EMPLOYEE

PROVES TO BE A THIEF.

A COMPRADORE WHO WAS TERRORISED.

At the Magistracy yesterday, Lam Chi Lok, compradore of Messrs. Donnelly & Whyte's, charged Wong Sing, an office coolie at the same establishment, with assaulting him, with using threatening language towards him, with the larceny of two bottles of liquor brandy and one of gin, and alternatively with being in unlawful possession of the bottles.

Mr. G. G. C. Tinson, who appeared for the prosecutor, amended the charge of using threatening language to one of intimidation under Section 2 of the Intimidation Ordinance, 1920, which deals with threats in connexion with secret societies, and threats intended to prevent people from performing their duty, or to induce them to commit illegal acts.

The complainant, in evidence, said he told the defendant to get on with some work, whereupon the man insulted him with bad language, struck him with part of a packing case, tried to hit him with a hammer but was prevented, and threatened to kill him. The defendant had previously made many threats to stab him to death and in consequence of these threats he was seriously alarmed, and was afraid to dismiss him, though Mr. Whyte had often suggested he should do so.

Other witnesses gave corroborative evidence as to the assault, but one of them said the other coolies laughed at the defendant's threats, and did not take them seriously.

In consequence of an impression that the defendant possessed a dagger, the police visited his house, and though they found no dagger they discovered there two bottles of Dennis Mountain Liqueur Brandy and one of Gordon's Dry Gin. These formed the subject of the charge of theft. The complainant, as compradore, gave evidence that only two consignments of the brandy had been received in a considerable period and Messrs. Donnelly & Whyte were the sole agents in Hongkong for that particular brand. The cases were intact on arrival but a check of stores and sales revealed that five bottles of the brandy, five of another sort, and one of Gordon's Dry Gin were unaccounted for. The defendant admitted taking the bottles, but said he regarded them as surplus and considered he was entitled to them as perquisites. Others, he said, were more greedy than he was. He denied the assault.

It was elicited that the defendant was an ex-banished but that the period of his banishment (five years) expired some years ago.

The Magistrate considered the charge of intimidation not proven; he convicted on the charge of larceny and pointed out to the defendant the seriousness of robbing his employer. He imposed a sentence of three months' imprisonment with hard labour for the larceny and imposed a fine of \$10 for the assault.

RETIREMENT OF KHAN SAHIB.

A CIVIL SERVANT WHO WON DISTINCTION.

Khan Sahib Hasham Khan, who has been invalided from the Government Service is leaving for India where his many friends in Hongkong trust that he may be spared many years to enjoy the pension he has earned. The Khan Sahib, who was educated at Queen's College, and has been in the Government Civil Service—chiefly in the Post Office Department—since 1900, received the title of Khan Sahib as a reward for good service during the war in a Civil capacity and in the ranks of the Police Reserve, (in which he was a Crown Sergeant), and Sir Henry May, in presenting the insignia of the title drew special attention to the fact that it was the first occasion in the history of the Colony that an Indian decoration had been conferred by the Viceroy of India on an Indian member of the Hongkong Civil Service.

Sir Henry May referred on that occasion also to a brother of the Khan Sahib the Honourable Captain Ajaib Khan, who had won for himself the high position of Captain in His Majesty's Indian Army the Indian Order of Merit (the equivalent of the English Victoria Cross) and who was subsequently elevated to the dignity of a seat on the Legislative Council of the Governor General of India. Since then Captain Ajaib Khan has had the honour of being appointed the first British representative at Lucknow, and has received a decoration from the King of the Hedjaz, and the O.B.E. from the British Government, and, although now retired on pension, he is associated in an important post with the British Military Mission at Meshed, Persia. The Khan Sahib has another brother who is a captain in the Indian Medical Service, and two brothers in the Hongkong Civil Service—Mr. Sidar Khan, chief clerk of the Harbour Office, and Mr. Khawar Khan, probate clerk at the Supreme Court.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS IN FEBRUARY.

Mr. C. A. da Rosa, in his table of Hongkong Exchange quotations during the month of February, works out the averages as follows:—

	Silver Sterling	Yen	Gold France
Feb. (22) (Approx.)	7/2	7/2	8/12 1/2
Average Rate...	2/6 1/2	67 1/2	47 1/2
Highest	3/2 7/8	101 1/2	60
Lowest	3/18 1/4	98	46 1/2
1st to date (Approx.)	2/6 1/2	104 1/2	51 1/2
Average Rate...	2/6 1/2	104 1/2	51 1/2

EVENING DRESS WEAR

DRESS SHIRTS

— SOFT PLEATED FRONTS —

DRESS COLLARS

— LATEST SHAPES —

DRESS TIES

— BLACK AND WHITE —

SOCKS

BRACES

PUMPS

LIGHT WEIGHT UNDERWEAR

VEST & DRAWERS IN ALL PURE WOOL

WOOL & COTTON.

SILK & WOOL

INDIA GAUZE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB
DINNER AND DANCE.

THE above will take place at the HONGKONG Hotel on SATURDAY, the 5th March, at 7.30 p.m.
Plans of tables at the Hongkong Hotel Office.

D. J. PURVES,
Hon. Secretary,
c/o JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

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OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE DINNER.

IT is proposed to hold the above on BOAT RACE DAY, MARCH 8th.
Members of the two Universities who wish to attend are asked to send their names, with College and dates, to—

CAPTAIN WARNER,
Government House.

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WANTED.

LADY SECRETARY. (Confidential or Company) seeks two-three year contract out of England; 13 years similar experience. Printing and Paper trades; thoroughly capable business woman with initiative and every desirable asset necessary for efficiency; used to control of staff.

Box No. 549,
Care of Daily Press Office.

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WANTED

BY FOREIGNER FURNISHED ROOM, without meals, Happy Valley or Central district.

Reply—
I.X.L.
Care of Daily Press Office.

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TO LET

ONE LARGE ROOM with Verandah for Office, 14, Des Vaux Road Central, 2nd floor.

Apply to—
N. MODY & CO.

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HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 19th March, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, for the year ending 31st December, 1920.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, 12th March, to SATURDAY, 19th March, 1921, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

Hongkong, March 3rd, 1921.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"TELAMON"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holy's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 3rd Mar.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown; and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th Mar. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 22nd Mar., or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, March 2nd, 1921.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"KITANO MARU."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 9th March, 1921, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.

Hongkong, March 2nd, 1921.

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INTIMATIONS

SATURDAY BANKING HOURS.

BY agreement between the EXCHANGE BANKS, SATURDAY BANKING HOURS in Hongkong, beginning on SATURDAY, the 5th March, 1921, will be as follows—

From 9.30 a.m. to 12 Noon only.
For all Banking Business.

Hongkong, March 1st, 1921.

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL

M. J. D. STEPHENS, Solicitor,
The Office has been REMOVED to 1st Floor, No. 15, Connaught Road, Central, (beyond the Post Office).
Hongkong, March 1st, 1921.

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NOTICE.

MESSRS. LITTLE, ADAMS & WOOD have REMOVED their Offices to the NEW BUILDING on Murray Battery, Lower Albert Road.

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NOTICE.

I have this day resigned my position as Comptroller of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., having introduced Mr. Tse YAN PAK as my successor thereof.

All my correspondence should be addressed to c/o Messrs. Karsten Larssen & Co. (Hongkong), Ltd., York Building, Hongkong, 1st March, 1921.

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KWOK HIN WANG.

THE DINING AND DANCING accommodation is fully booked for the night of WEDNESDAY, 9th MARCH, 1921.

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REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

THE approach Roads to the above HOTEL are CLOSED temporarily for the purpose of repaving. Patrons are, therefore, kindly requested to use the steps opposite the Main Entrance until completion of such work.

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REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

THE approach Roads to the above HOTEL are CLOSED temporarily for the purpose of repaving. Patrons are, therefore, kindly requested to use the steps opposite the Main Entrance until completion of such work.

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SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the CITY HALL on FRIDAY, 11th March, at 3.30 p.m.

For the following purposes:—
(a) To receive the report of the Committee and statement of accounts for the past year.

(b) To elect the Officers and Committee for the ensuing year.

(c) To consider the manner in which next St. George's Day shall be celebrated.

(d) To transact any other business of which due notice has been given.

All members are requested to attend.

C. BLAKER,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, March 1st, 1921.

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THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at St. George's Building, 4th Floor, on THURSDAY, the 3rd March, 1921, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1920, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 26th February, 1921, to THURSDAY, the 3rd March, 1921, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, February 18th, 1921.

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 4th March, 1921, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st October, 1920.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 28th day of February, to MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1921, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, February 22nd, 1921.

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CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

THE FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on FRIDAY, the 18th March, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1920.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to 18th March, 1921, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, February 18th, 1921.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE FINAL DIVIDEND declared for the year ending 31st December, 1920, at the rate of THREE POUNDS STERLING per Share is payable on and after MONDAY, the 28th day of FEBRUARY, 1921, at the Office of the Corporation, where share holders are requested to apply for warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 26th 1921.

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PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Letters are lying at this Office for
Bones P. Q., AD., AP., AW., BF., BO., RE., BV.

FOR SALE—1920 HARLEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLE and Sidecar, Electric Lighting. Excellent condition. Apply Box B2, Daily Press Office.

TO LET.
From the 1st April.

EUROPEAN HOUSE "WESTBOURNE VILLA", No. 13, St. Stephen's Lane, Bonham Road.

For particulars apply—
CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY,
Supreme Court.

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TO LET.

EUROPEAN OFFICES, 1st floor (four in one block) 16 to 19, Connaught Road Central (with use of lift).

Apply to—
"A. B."
Care of Daily Press Office.

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TO LET.

TWO LARGE ROOMS to let for Office 14, Des Vaux Road Central, Top Floor.

Apply to—
ROOM No. 1.

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WANTED.

SHIPS SURGEON for voyage to Australia only. Steamer to sail from Hongkong about 18th March.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, Australian Oriental Line.

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IMPORT-EXPORT.

GENTLEMAN, with large experience in the Import and Export Trade in South China and capable of taking charge of department, is open for immediate engagement. For further particulars, please communicate with—
Box 337, c/o Hongkong Daily Press.

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FOR SALE.

62,570 SQUARE FEET OF LAND at Broadwood Road, Wong-nichung, with 7-Roomed House and Servants' Quarters, Kitchen, Garden, Tennis Court and Lawn. For particulars apply to—
GEO. K. HALL BUTTON & Co.,
37, Queen's Road Central.

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FOR SALE.

FIVE-ROOMED BUNGALOW, Peak District, Tennis Court, Kitchen Garden, Vacant Estate.

Apply to—
Box No. 462,
Care of Daily Press Office.

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TENDERS INVITED.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH FROZEN BEEF & MUTTON. Office of Department Quartermaster, Philippine Department, Manila, P.I. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 o'clock a.m., May 10th, 1921, and then opened, for furnishing 8,000,000 pounds of Beef and 60,000 pounds of Mutton. Further information on application.

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TENDERS INVITED.

SEALED proposals for the purchase of the U.S. Army Transport "CROOK", Manila Bay, will be received at the Office of the Department Quartermaster, U.S. Army Building, opposite Pier No. 1, Manila, until 11 a.m., April 11th, 1921, at which time and place they will be opened.

PARTIAL DESCRIPTION

Twin Screw
Steel Hull

Tonnage, Gross 4186 tons

Net 3703 "

Length 430' 2"

Beam 47' 1"

Moulded Depth 21' 3"

Mean Draft, Light 21' 11"

" " Loaded 21' 8"

Displacement (normal) 6800 tons

Ballast 18-2

Banker capacity 1360 tons

Speed 12 knots

Equipped with wireless

Full description of vessel, terms of sale, blank proposals etc., may be obtained by applying to the American Consul General, Hongkong.

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ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

MONDAY,

MAR 8th,

at

9.15 p.m.

ORGAN RECITAL

Vocalist:
Miss BERTHA MEISCHKE.

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INTIMATION

WATSON'S

FINE OLD

BROWN

BRANDY

Unsurpassed as a Liqueur—

delightful to the palate, mellow,

and of fine aroma.

As a beverage, most healthful

and agreeable; an aid to

digestion.

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Phone 618.

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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX RD. C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 8th, 1921.

THE PASSING OF PRESIDENT WILSON.

TO-MORROW Dr. WOODROW WILSON will pass from the stage as President of the United States and join once more the ranks of private citizens. He has played such a leading part in the great drama of the past eight years that, given health, it is inconceivable that he will not re-appear on the stage of the political world to play a prominent role in the still unfinished drama. President Wilson and the party he has represented were swept out of office by one of the greatest electoral avalanches that have ever occurred in the United States. The victory of Senator HARDING over the Republican candidate last November was regarded as "a mighty wave of protest against Wilsonism," but the analysis of the situation made at the time by the New York Evening Post perhaps represents the position as well as anything we have seen. "We are in the backwash," it said, "from the mighty spiritual and physical effort to which America girded herself when she won the war (sic) for the Allies and saved the world from a fate which America would again challenge if the need arose. The war has not been repudiated, though the Administration that fought it has been overwhelmed. We are now in the chill that comes with the doctor's bills. As we see it now, any man in power, would have met the same punishment that was meted out to Woodrow Wilson and the Democratic party. Any Administration that conducted the war would now be the target of the bewildering number of protests that have merged into one gigantic protest." Friends of the retiring President have offered him the consolation that if he has been an austere First-Citizen, he has been no more austere than WASHINGTON, if he had been an obstinate Executive he was not more so than LINCOLN, and

like them he has been reviled and charged with treason in office. Like them, too, he has been a supremely lonely man. Whether history will regard these likenesses as superficial or fundamental, we must leave it to future generations to say.

So violent a swing of the pendulum as occurred in the November elections will very likely be followed by a reverse movement. Of the Republican party it was said that it promised all things to all men, and to-morrow it will awaken to its morning of solemn responsibility. President HARDING has yet to prove himself. He has been belittled by his opponents as a man of mediocre ability, of limited vision, of no experience in large affairs, and as being of a reactionary turn of mind. Probably something of the sort has been written of every man whom Fate and the electorate have called to the highest post in the United States. While it is true that President HARDING's speeches have shown nothing of the genius and constructive ability that mark the utterances of the retiring President—many of whose speeches during the war must long live in the history not merely of the United States but of the whole world—yet it is inconceivable that any man would dare undertake the monumental tasks which confront the Government of the United States at the present time if he were not reasonably sure of his ability and power to merit the nation's confidence. It is with his attitude in office on the subject of the European settlement, and the guarantees against a recurrence of war that the world outside the United States is chiefly concerned, and being reasonably assured that the heart of the United States beats in unison with that of every other nation represented in the great League which was so enthusiastically acclaimed when its sketch plans were published by President Wilson, its chief architect, we feel confident of the development of an understanding which will prove that the United States is not to remain in ignoble isolation from the rest of the world. President Wilson's post-war policy must, for many years to come, if not for ever, be a governing factor in the foreign relations of the United States, and as we think to-morrow of the shouting and the tumult which will acclaim the coming of the President to the Capitol, even the most enthusiastic will not be without a sympathetic thought for the man broken in body and heart in the service of a great ideal, who will quietly make his exit from White House—not, we hope, to retire into obscurity, but after a period of rest and quiet, which it is hoped will enable him to regain something of his old-time health and vigour, to work for the fulfilment of all the hopes and aims embraced in the conception of a League of all the Nations—the ideal which, he more than any man, was instrumental in bringing within the realm of practical politics.

Mr. Greig, second engineer of the *Kanlow* was recently taken to the St. Louis Hospital at Bangkok suffering from small-pox.

Prof. Danenberg's pupils will give their repeat Piano Recital this afternoon at 5.30 p.m. in the St. Andrew's Hall, City Hall, when a charge of \$1 will be made for ticket.—ADVT.

Announcements appear in our advertisement columns to-day relating to a dinner and dance organised by the Hongkong Football Club, and a proposal to hold an Oxford and Cambridge dinner on Boat Race day.

Canton now has its *Municipal Gazette*. In the first issue the latest municipal appointments are announced, and also the regulations adopted by the Municipal Council, and the orders issued by the Civil Governor governing the establishment of the new administration.

At a meeting of the Canton Municipal Council, on Monday, Commissioner Ngai Bong-ping's proposal for the improvement of the roads in Tungshan and the construction of a public garden and market in that community was carried. The Public Works Department will have charge of the work with the co-operation of the Po On Kook of Tungshan.

We learn that Mr. C. H. Robertson, the well-known Y.M.C.A. lecturer, who has delighted so many audiences in Hongkong in the past, has kindly consented to give a lecture at the Helena May Institute, "Relativity: or the Einstein Theory" at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, March the 7th. This subject is one which is being widely discussed at home, and the lecture promises to be most interesting.—ADVT.

The collections at Union Church on February 20th from the North China Famine Relief Fund totalled \$879.11, which amount has been transmitted to the central fund per the Rev. A. E. Claxton, Shanghai, Treasurer of the London Missionary Society for China.

Mr. Leonard Redmayne, a London Director of the Anglo-Chinese Engineers' Association (represented in Hongkong by Messrs. Reiss, Brothers, Ltd.), is at present in the Colony. Mr. Redmayne has come out to China to study the field in the interests of the Association. At the invitation of the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak and Mr. James Ormiston, a number of local residents, most of them interested in engineering, met Mr. Redmayne at tiffin at the Hongkong Hotel.

H.M. The Governor gave a dinner party on March 1st. The following guests were present:—Mr. Justice Gompertz, Hon. Mr. H. E. Sharp, K.C., O.B.E., Hon. Mr. S. B. C. Ross, Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. McElderry, Mr. L. E. Lindell, Mr. Kwok Chun Yeung, Mr. Chan Seng Sam, Mr. Li Fung Shan, Mr. Tong Lai Tsun, Mr. S. W. Tso, Mr. Li Yik Mui, Mr. Wong Yiu Tung, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, Mr. Wong Yung Kai, Mr. Lo Cheung Shiu, Mr. Tong Yat Chun, Mr. Ho Kwong, Mr. Tse Yam Chi, Mr. Yung Tsz Ming, Mr. Chiu Chau Sam, Mr. Mok Kon Sang, Mr. Lau Yu Fong, Mr. Li Ping, Mr. Lau Kwan Po, Mr. Kotewall, Mr. M. K. Lo.

DOUBLE FUNERAL AT HAPPY VALLEY.

INTERMENT OF THE LATE CAPT. AND MRS. A. C. PLANT.

The remains of the late Captain and Mrs. A. C. Plant, whose death occurred under the very sad circumstances related in yesterday's *Daily Press*, were interred in the Protestant Cemetery at Happy Valley yesterday afternoon. Husband and wife were buried side by side in the same grave. The Rt. Rev. W. Banister, Bishop of Honan, who came down from Shanghai on the *Trevelian*, the steamer on which Captain Plant died, officiated at the graveside and in the course of the burial service remarked that Captain Plant was a man who deserved to have his name remembered. He was a pioneer, and his name would rightly be remembered in the history of China and recalled as one who in the last twelve or thirteen years of his life opened paths for commerce through the gorges and rapids of the Upper Yangtze. No man in China knew more of the whirlpools and rocky dangers of the Upper Yangtze than did the man whom they were burying that day. The Bishop said he had never met Captain Plant in the flesh, but he knew of him by name, and when he learnt that he was a fellow-passenger on the same ship he desired to meet him, but he saw him only on his death bed. He was a man who had played a true and faithful part in life and he commanded his memory to those who had gathered round the grave. The Bishop commented on the tragic circumstances of the death of both husband and wife,

GERMANS SPRING SURPRISE ALLIES STAGGERED BY THEIR PROPOSALS. NAVAL HOLIDAY: U.S. SENATE AMENDMENT.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR: KING RECEIVES FOREIGN MISSIONS.

LATEST CABLES. [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.] REPARATIONS CONFERENCE. GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER STAGGERS THE ALLIES.

LONDON, March 2nd.
Herr von Simons' proposals, literally, staggered the Conference.
When after an hour and a half the full nature of the amazing scheme he was unfolding became apparent, Mr. Lloyd George sent one of his secretaries round the table to suggest to Herr von Simons to end his speech.
The Foreign Minister, apparently, guessed the feelings aroused by his address, and terminated his speech abruptly, saying that the important details he would have liked to have enlarged on would be found in the memoranda, which he handed to the Allies.
"It is either a case of incredible impudence, or else of incredible stupidity," said one of the Allied delegates at the close of the sitting.
"Frankly," remarked another, "Herr von Simons proved himself an Anti-Christ of Reparations."

These views are fully endorsed by all the morning papers, which outline each other in the condemnation of the German proposals, which are described by such adjectives as "absurd," "grotesque," "impossible," "derisory" and "fantastic."
It is felt that Herr von Simons and his colleagues had a great opportunity of riddling the rather impenetrable demands arrived at in Paris by presenting an offer which the more moderate-minded Allies would be justified in considering. Instead, it is agreed that the German proposals are so utterly inadequate that the opposition of a united front is assured. The French, who throughout have been sceptical of Germany's good faith and have been convinced of the necessity of applying coercive measures, appear to take a grim satisfaction in what they regard as the fulfilment of their predictions.

The other Allies feel that Germany's offer, voiced by Herr von Simons, cuts the ground beneath their feet, and the gap between the German and the Allies' total is so great that no amount of discussion is likely to bridge the gulf.
The papers deplore German psychology as the despair of other nations, and point out that the Germans lost the war through the failure to understand the mentality of the neutrals and their enemies. They now look like repenting their fatal blunders. Experts are now deliberating only on the question at present dividing the Allies, namely, the date on which the sanctions can be enforced. Great Britain and Italy believe that under the Treaty, they can not be put in operation until May 1st.
The Germans are dismayed by the cold and stern reception given to their proposals. There is reason to believe that their next move will be to make an effort to have their proposal regarded as purely momentary and subject to improvement as conditions in Germany improve. They entertain the idea that Mr. Lloyd George's statement is not final.

EARLIER CABLES. HERR VON SIMONS LOOKS TROUBLED.

LONDON, March 1st.
Mr. Lloyd George opened the conference by announcing that the Allies had decided to consider, firstly, reparations, and, secondly, disarmament.
Herr von Simons then spoke, the conference adjourning after two hours.
The Germans left first; Herr von Simons was looking pale and troubled. The Allies met in Downing Street in the afternoon.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S REMINDER TO GERMANY.

LONDON, March 1st.
After Herr von Simons had presented a long statement of counter-proposals, he proposed to read detailed memoranda when Mr. Lloyd George interposed, and said that if Herr von Simons thought it worth while to put in the documents he could do so, but in view of his general declaration, Mr. Lloyd George said he could not conceal from him the fact that the German Government appeared to be labouring under a complete misunderstanding of the realities of the position. The Allies, Mr. Lloyd George pointed out, had already agreed that the proposal made was one that they could not examine or discuss as an alternative to the Paris proposal.

PROBABLE MEASURES BY ALLIES.

LONDON, March 2nd.
Reuter understands that the view prevails in French quarters in London that the Allied proposals, in the event of Germany not agreeing to the Allied terms, include levying a 50 per cent. tax on sales from Germany in the Allied countries, the establishment of special Customs which would economically separate the left bank of the Rhine from the rest of Germany, the occupation of the coal ports on the right bank of the Rhine and in the last resort, the seizure of the Customs.

GERMAN COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

LONDON, March 1st.
The German counter-proposals were presented by Herr von Simons who said that, after deducting the reparations already paid from the fifty milliards gold marks, which was the capitalised value of the Paris annuities, thirty milliards remained, which should be raised by international loans. Germany would, at first, issue a loan of eight milliards, offerable by subscription at a low interest in all international markets exempt of taxes in all issuing countries. Germany guaranteeing the service and redemption. Furthermore, Germany, in the next five years, would pay an annuity of a milliard gold marks. Germany was, also, ready to co-operate in the re-construction of the devastated areas.

The German Government considered these proposals fully covered the principle of giving the Allies participation in Germany's economic improvement, which the Allies sought to secure by a tax on German exports.

GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, March 1st.
Herr von Simons, in his statement at the Conference, declared at the outset that the Paris proposals were impracticable, economically and financially. Germany, he said, was prepared to go to the limit of possibilities in the event of her economic improvement. Any lesser deduction than twenty milliards, which is Germany's estimate of reparations already paid, would necessitate payments exceeding anything which could reasonably be expected of her economic improvement.

Herr von Simons suggested the appointment of a mixed commission of experts to ascertain the exact value of the reparations paid. Since it was impossible to raise the total payable after the foregoing deduction by a single international loan, Germany would begin financing by issuing part of the eight milliards, the redemption of which would begin after five years with 1 per cent. rising to 1½ per cent. annually. Germany guaranteeing the holders the security necessary for the service of the loan.

Germany's payment of five annuities would be covered, the German Foreign Minister said, by deliveries in kind, based on free intercourse between German and Allied industries. The value of Germany's work in reconstructing devastated areas should be reckoned against the annuities. The amount of Germany's reparations debt, not immediately covered by the international loan, should carry 5 per cent. interest, against which interest the five annuities should be reckoned to May 1st, 1926. The amount of interest remaining uncovered should be added to the capital account on May 1st, 1926, without calculating compound interest. All further provisions for financing the remaining reparations debt of Germany should be reserved for future arrangements, especially as regards redemption which would not begin before May 1st, 1926. Additional instalments, Herr von Simons declared, would be financed by means of international loans.

Herr von Simons suggested that the conditions laid down in Article 431 of the Treaty of Versailles, namely the withdrawal of the troops of occupation, should operate when the payments defined above were made. All payments still to be made by Germany, under parts VIII and IX, of the Treaty of Versailles, namely, the reparations and financial clauses, shall be considered made; also, the delivery of the proceeds from the destroyed war materials, and Germany's obligation to submit to liquidation, and the retention of German private property in Allied countries.
Herr von Simons concluded that, in offering the foregoing proposals, it is understood that if the plebiscite in Upper Silesia decide in favour of Germany, Upper Silesia will remain German, also, that the commerce of the world will be freed from the existing impediments, and economic freedom and equality of rights established throughout the world.

FRENCH AND ITALIANS SURPRISED.

LONDON, March 1st.
The Allies, especially the French and the Italians, are considerably surprised at the ludicrously inadequate German counter-proposals, which, summarised, mean 1,500 millions sterling will be payable in 32 years, as compared with the Paris decision of 11,300 millions sterling payable in 42 years, plus an export tax.
Indeed, M. Briand is of the opinion that the acceptance of such an offer would mean that the Allies would be paying their own debts. The belief that this is not the final word and that the Germans are willing to make concessions has not improved the unfavourable impression created. It is universally realised that further negotiation on the basis of the German counter-proposals is futile.

The Allies have decided to consult their juridical and military advisers to-morrow, and draft a categorical reply which will be handed to the Germans on Thursday.
The Germans confess their disappointment, and are already talking of returning home, as they are unable to offer more. In the meanwhile, one prominent German has promised Reuter's correspondent that they will not do anything rash.

LATEST CABLES. NEAR EAST CONFERENCE GREECE OBJECTS TO REVISION OF SEVRES TREATY.

ATHENS, March 2nd.
The National Assembly has passed a resolution for transmission to the Premier, M. Calogropoulos, in London, expressing Greece's gratitude to the Allies for benevolent protection but her inability to accept the proposal to revise the Treaty of Sevres.

IRISH COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY PROPOSAL. REJECTED BY HOUSE OF COMMONS

LONDON, March 2nd.
The House of Commons, by 235 to 90, rejected the motion of Captain W. A. Redmond demanding the appointment of a commission of enquiry into the administration of the Crown Forces in Ireland, after a speech from Sir Hamar Greenwood upholding General Tudor's action, and deprecating Colonel Crozier's conduct in writing to the Press and promising that the cadets, if convicted, would be sternly punished.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR. KING RECEIVES FOREIGN MISSIONS.

LONDON, March 2nd.
His Majesty the King received, at Buckingham Palace, the members of the foreign commercial missions visiting the British Industries Fair.

Replying to an address presented by the Belgian representative, the King emphasised the fact that only by long and strenuous effort could the depreciated currencies be re-established and trade restored. His Majesty referred to the advantages accruing from the commercial and industrial representatives of so many countries discussing problems of common interest in view of the close inter-dependence of countries for commercial prosperity. The King, therefore, trusted that their visit would have tangible results and would be pleasant to themselves and helpful to the great interests they represented.

NEW UNITED STATES ADMINISTRATION. PRESIDENT ELECT'S OTHER COLLEAGUES.

WASHINGTON, March 2nd.
The President-elect, Mr. Harding, has definitely chosen Mr. Andrew William Mellon, president of the Mellon National Bank, as Secretary of the Treasury, the lawyer Mr. Will. H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, as Postmaster-General and Senator Albert Bacon Fall as Secretary of the Interior.

REPEAL OF WAR-TIME LAWS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES APPROVES SENATE'S BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 2nd.
The House of Representatives has voted in favour of the Senate's Bill providing the repeal practically of all war-time laws. The Bill will consequently now go before the President for signature. The Lever Food and Fuel Act will also be included among the laws about to be repealed, but the Trading with the Enemy and the War Finance Corporation laws will remain in force.

U.S. NAVAL BILL. SENATE SUGGESTS CONFERENCE OF POWERS.

WASHINGTON, March 2nd.
The Senate has unanimously attached an amendment to the Naval Appropriations Bill, requesting the President to call a conference between Great Britain, Japan and the United States to consider naval disarmament.

SCOPE OF AMENDMENT.

LATER.
In the course of the debate in the Senate in which the amendment requesting a naval disarmament conference was carried, the attempt of Senator Walsh to extend the scope of the amendment to include general disarmament was defeated.

EARLIER CABLES. SENATE DISCUSSES IT "IN CAMERA."

LONDON, March 2nd.
The Senate, in a private session, discussed the Naval Appropriations Bill, after Senator Lodge had declared that certain matters should not be discussed in public.

GERMANS ATTACK JEWS. OMINOUS OUTBREAK IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, March 1st.
The police were prepared for disorders on February 27th, but the outbreak was confined to a number of students, who were wearing anti-Semitic and Nationalist emblems, attacking the Jews among the promenaders at Kurfurstendamm and hustling them and striking them with sticks. The police restored order in half-an-hour. The incident is ominous of the temper of the German Nationalists. This was the first attack on Jews since the revolution.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT. SLOUGH COMPANY'S DEAL.

LONDON, March 1st.
M. Krassin is expected in London to-night. The Slough Trading Company has signed an agreement with M. Krassin to supply Russia with many reconstructed motor-vehicles immediately the Anglo-Russian Agreement is signed.

BRITAIN'S PLACE IN THE AIR MR. CHURCHILL DEFENDS HIS POLICY.

LONDON, March 1st.
Mr. Churchill, in presenting the Air Estimates in the House of Commons, said that courses of instruction in various universities including Capetown, and the prospect of establishing a school in Egypt for training highly-skilled pilots were among the steps for building up a thoroughly efficient air service.

He said that the progress of the past eighteen months was far greater than he had anticipated when he predicted that the completion of the task would take five years. He described the complicated organism, every part of which was interdependent, providing one of the most remarkable scientific knowledge ever produced. The Service had reached a stage of development where a change of policy would mean destroying the work done. Additional squadrons will begin forming on April 1st, making altogether 32. It is also proposed to begin the formation of a Territorial Air Force, with six squadrons near the engineering centres.
Mr. Churchill emphasised the practical impossibility of abandoning expenditure on naval and military aviation in favour of civil aviation. Mr. Churchill pictured Russia and Germany recovering from the war with great aerial developments, with possibly a war scare here and frantic efforts to re-create the Air Force. He said that it was impossible to have an efficient force for less than 15 to 16 millions sterling annually.

As regards civil aviation, Mr. Churchill did not feel justified at present in asking for more than the million pounds already provided. He was of the opinion that it was necessary to concentrate on a few routes of services and to make them secure. He said that the Admiralty's decision to abandon airships was melancholy when we had reached almost the first place in the world as regards rigid airships, but it was a wise decision. Mr. Churchill mentioned the sale of an airship to America for £500,000.

Mr. Churchill said that unless private companies in the next few weeks took over the remaining airships as a free gift, he would not feel justified in continuing expenditure on commercial airships. He dwelt on the difficulty of fostering aviation in the British Isles owing to weather conditions and the competition of railways and roads, but it was indispensable to keep open the cross-channel service. But now that the French Government were subsidising companies most generously, he feared that British firms would be so heavily under-cut that they would be discouraged. He, therefore, proposed the appointment of a committee to devise alternative methods to meet the changed conditions. If saving could be effected in other parts of the Civil Aviation Vote, the inducements now offered could be made much greater.

Mr. Churchill did not entertain any doubt that the Air Force properly handled would become an important substitute for soldiers and ships. It could reduce the cost of garrisons in certain Oriental countries, afford real protection in coast defence, and enable particular types of warships to be reduced in number.
Mr. Churchill said he did not oppose a separate Air Ministry, but while he was in charge of the Service his policy of providing a third arm continuously to co-operate with the Army and the Navy would be continued.

GENERAL SEELY'S IRONICAL REMINDER.

LONDON, March 1st.
In the House of Commons, in the course of the debate on Air Estimates, General Seely described Mr. Churchill's dual offices as Secretary for the Colonies and for Air as comic and likely to become tragic. He urged Mr. Churchill to reflect on his past maladministration. He remarked on the irony of Mr. Churchill's emphasis on the importance of the cross-channel route, just when the last British service there had ceased.

MORE ATTACKS ON MR. CHURCHILL'S AIR POLICY.

LONDON, March 2nd.
The House of Commons adopted the first two Votes of the Supplementary Air Estimates after a lively debate, in which General Seely, Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, Sir Donald Maclean and others attacked Mr. Churchill for the retention of the Air Ministry and concentration on the military side of aviation.
It was arranged that the remaining Votes should be taken after Mr. Churchill's return.

MR. CHURCHILL. DEPARTURE FOR CAIRO.

LONDON, March 2nd.
Mr. Churchill has left London for Cairo. He is accompanied by General Trenchard and Colonel Lawrence.

ALLIED WAR DEBTS. MOVEMENT IN FAVOUR OF CANCELLATION.

WASHINGTON, March 2nd.
The cancellation of the Allied war debts by the United States is favoured on economic grounds and as a matter of policy by the new Secretary of Navy, Mr. Denby, who, in an interview with the Tribune correspondent, quoted as precedent the good that resulted to the United States from the cancellation of the American share of the Boxer Indemnity. The Chinese, he said, were prodigiously grateful, and a similar feeling had been growing ever since.

"BISMARCK" BECOMES "MAJESTIC"

LONDON, March 1st.
The ex-German mammoth liner Bismarck has been re-named Majestic.

LATEST CABLES. LEAGUE OF NATIONS MANDATES. CONTROVERSIAL FEATURES.

NEW YORK, March 2nd.
The League of Nations Press Bureau says that the texts of the mandates reveal features likely to cause a serious controversy when the Assembly of the League meets again, provided that the Council accepts the mandates as submitted.

EARLIER CABLES "OPEN DOOR" RIGHTS ONLY FOR MEMBERS.

NEW YORK, March 2nd.
The League of Nations Press Bureau states that the mandates for ex-German East Africa, Togoland and the Cameroons reserve the "open door" rights only for members of the League.
The Bureau complains that the United States, therefore, will be excluded from equality of treatment.

"DOWN WITH SOVIETS!" DISTURBANCES IN PETROGRAD AND MOSCOW.

LONDON, March 2nd.
The frequent recent reports of serious risings in Russia are supported by detailed telegrams from the frontier. A Holmgren's message describes disturbances in Petrograd where strikers, on February 24th, stormed the prison and liberated imprisoned sailors, after which the sailors and the workers joined forces against the officers. A mass demonstration was organised at which the people shouted "Down with the Soviets and Communism." The demonstrators seized the suburb of Vasilevskoye. Forty Communists were killed and 500 arrested. Fighting is still proceeding. Martial law is stated to have been proclaimed.
A Riga message quotes the Lithuanian papers dealing with the situation in Moscow, where also, on February 24th, there was an orderly strike, 14,000 workers demanding increased rations and the convocation of the Constituent Assembly. The demonstration culminated in hostilities spreading throughout the town. Soldiers went over to the rebels, and Communist regiments were brought up and used as field-guns. Strikers and workmen, on February 26th, captured the arsenal at Koursk and the railway station.

PRO-GERMAN MEETING IN NEW YORK. EX-SERVICE MEN'S VIGOROUS PROTEST.

NEW YORK, March 1st.
A meeting in Madison Square Garden, organised by the "Rhine Horrors Committee," whose president is a certain von Mach, was subjected to interruptions, such as "Remember the Lusitania and Nurse Cavell" by ex-Servicemen, who had secured admission. There were numerous policemen inside and outside the meeting place and prevented disturbances.
The New York Times says that the meeting was organised by Germans and Sinn Feiners to protest against the employment of French Colonial troops on the Rhine. Subsequently the opponents of the organisers of the meeting organised a procession and were addressed by a Commander of the American Legion, who said that their action showed that they were hundred per cent. Americans.

IMPERIAL WIRELESS. PROGRESS OF CHAIN STATIONS.

LONDON, March 1st.
In the House of Commons during question time Mr. Pease said he hoped that the first two stations in the Imperial wireless chain at Lenfield, near Oxford, and at Abu Zabal, near Cairo, will be finished early in summer. A committee of experts was designing other stations. It was, he said, impossible to say when the chain will be in operation.

WIRELESS FOR WARSAW. HUGE AMERICAN CONTRACT.

WASHINGTON, March 1st.
The Polish Legation announces the signature of a million dollar contract with the Radio Corporation of America, involving the construction of a huge wireless station at Warsaw, comprising 12 400-ft. towers.

COTTON TRADE. CLOSING DOWN PROPOSAL.

LONDON, March 1st.
Owing to the scarcity of orders and continued accumulation of stocks, the Lancashire cotton trade proposes to close down from March 15th to March 30th. This will affect 500,000 operatives.

ROYAL DUTCH OIL. INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

AMSTERDAM, March 2nd.
It is understood that the directors of the Royal Dutch Oil Co. at a meeting, on March 15th, will propose capital extension to 330,000,000 guilders. It is not intended to issue new shares.

SIGNOR CARUSO SATISFACTORY PROGRESS TOWARDS RECOVERY.

NEW YORK, March 1st.
Caruso has undergone a third operation now, and is resting comfortably.

MR. CHAMP CLARK ILL.

NEW YORK, March 1st.
Mr. Champ Clark, the ex-Speaker, is seriously ill and is laid up with pleurisy.

OBITUARY.

ASTORIA, March 1st.
The death is announced of Nicholas, the King of Montenegro.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SENATE DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH JAPAN.

WASHINGTON, March 2nd.
It is understood that, in an executive session, the Senate, to-day, frankly discussed Japanese and American relations and the whole field of controversy, including the Japanese foreign policy and the naval building programme. Confidential information was presented regarding the latter. The possession of the Yap cable and the recent developments in the controversy over Japan's claims to the island were also debated.
Senator Lodge presented a fresh point with reference to the Californian land controversy.

LATER. During the executive session of the Senate with closed doors, America's relations were frankly discussed.

Senator Lodge said that, in view of the present controversies with Japan and America's position in world affairs, the United States should continue its present naval programme. It is also reported that he emphasised the desirability of advising Japan of America's readiness to spend millions to protect her interests in the Pacific.

It is understood that the President-elect, Mr. Harding, was quoted as advocating an adequate navy.

Senator Williams, of Mississippi, sharply challenged Senator Lodge's contentions, sarcastically referred to the closing of the doors of the Senate and characterised Senator Lodge's arguments as regards Japanese relations as "bugaboo."

JAPANESE OPERATIONS IN CHIENTAO.

LONDON, March 2nd.
In the House of Commons, replying to a question, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth declared that reports had been received showing that Koreans had been killed and Korean property destroyed at Chientao and that Japanese troops were engaged in military operations on non-Japanese territories, but there was no confirmation of a report that special discrimination had been shown against Christian Koreans. The Government felt itself justified in drawing the attention of the Japanese Government to the reports.

ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY AND UNITED STATES.

LONDON, March 2nd.
Replying to a question, in the House of Commons, whether the Anglo-Japanese Treaty arrangements precluded the possibility of assisting Japan in the event of a Japanese-American war and if assurances on the point could be given to America in connection with the latter's consideration of the naval programme, Mr. Harmsworth explained that the relations with Japan had been so arranged as not to involve us in the possibility of a conflict with the United States; also, that no official communication on the subject need be made to the United States, who undoubtedly were aware of the true position.

MEDIATION IN YAP DISPUTE.

LONDON, March 1st.
Reuter is informed that the report that Sir Auckland Geddes has been instructed to attempt mediation between the United States and Japan on the subject of the Pacific cables is unfounded. It is pointed out, however, that it is a favourable opportunity, acceptable to both the American and the Japanese Governments, arise for Sir Auckland Geddes to use his good offices, he would not hesitate to do so without instructions.

AIRSHIP FOR JAPAN.

LONDON, March 1st.
It is announced that Messrs. Vickers, at Barrow, have completed an airship, of the Scout class, for the Japanese Government.

WARWICK COMEDY CO. "THE LAST ACT."

The unusual opportunity of witnessing a play prior to its production in London and in which the authors themselves take part is one not often provided for theatre-goers in Hongkong. This opportunity was afforded last night when "The Last Act," the joint work of N. and J. Thorpe Mayne, was given by the Warwick Comedy Co. to an appreciative house who followed with absorbing interest the mystery of the "death" of Miss Rivers, the accusation of murder against an innocent man, and the unravelling of the skein of deceit and trickery by a criminologist whose methods, in contrast with those of his C.I.D. colleague, are other than orthodox. The authors must be congratulated on having written a play which should win for them much appreciation. It is well balanced, at moments intense, has a delightful love interest, and like a typical O. Henry story leaves the ultimate issue in doubt until almost the fall of the curtain. Mr. Thorpe Mayne, as an amateur investigator engaged in clearing the name of an innocent man, gave an admirable portrayal, and was ably supported by Miss Joan Mayne as the fiancée of the accused. Miss Beatrice Wynn, in the role of Heather Rivers—at the last revealed—as the supposed murdered woman, in the little she had to do, rose to great heights of dramatic acting, her paroxysms of hate and rage stamping her as a fine artist. These were well supported by an admirable cast. At the close there was a scene of sustained appreciation and calls for "Author."

The Warwick Comedy Co. present "Captain Drew" to-night at the Theatre Royal.

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THE SERVANT PROBLEM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

By statements made in the House of Commons and elsewhere (said *The Times*, recently), a number of people have been led to believe that in November there were over 28,000 domestic servants in search of work. Fortunately for unfortunately (it all depends upon the point of view) that was not the case. Many thousands of charwomen, waitresses, caretakers, and others included under the more comprehensive official designation, were and still are unemployed. But the dearth of servants proper—that is, of cooks, house and parlour maids, and other house servants—is almost as great as it was during and immediately after the war. The taste for the freer life, developed by the countless other occupations that were then open to girls and to women, is as compelling as ever. Now, however, that most of these occupations no longer exist, the necessity of earning a livelihood must, in time, once more bring into the domestic service market many of those who still look upon work of that kind with disdain. It is to be hoped, for their own sakes as well as in the interests of their would-be employers, that that time will not be too long delayed. There is nothing derogatory in domestic any more than in any other service. Even in the old days the life, if too confined, was far more sheltered than most other occupations pursued by girls and women of the poorer classes, and, under a wise and capable mistress, a far better preparation for marriage. Since the war the conditions have been immensely improved, especially in the two important points of wages and freedom. In well-conducted households the maid-servants no longer live the life of prisoners during almost the whole of each week; they have shorter hours, their "walking-out" times are extended, and they can see more of their own friends than used to be the case. The pity is that as a class they do not at present seem to respond as they might to the greater consideration shown for their happiness and welfare. The old spirit of loyalty and friendly feeling towards those whom they serve has largely died out. Much of their work is done "grudgingly and of necessity," and many of them have no scruples in throwing up their engagements at short notice, however, great the inconvenience they cause, whenever they see a chance of "bettering" themselves. To some extent this change in their general attitude may be regarded as a just revenge for the days when in many cases too little consideration was shown on the other side; partly, no doubt, it is simply an outcome and reflection of a prevailing tendency of the age.

WOMEN BAR STUDENTS.

Although only able to devote six weeks' study to the Hilary Term Bar examination, Miss Helena Normanton, the first woman to be admitted as a law student, has succeeded in obtaining
A first in constitutional law and legal history.
A second in Roman law.
A second in criminal law and procedure.

Her success is the more striking when it is remembered that very few men candidates take the three compulsory parts of the examination at one time.

"I did not buy my books until Nov. 1st," said Miss Normanton to an *Evening Standard* representative, "and the examination took place on December 13th, so I really had not much time to study. In reality I had even less time for study than the dates indicate. Until September 30th I was editing *India*, at a time when Indian affairs caused a tremendous amount of work, on which I often had to sit up until 3 o'clock in the morning. Anyhow, I was able to devote more time to study from November 1st, so that I had six weeks to prepare. The importance of this to me is that it proves that a poor woman, working hard to earn her living at some other calling, can qualify for entry to the Bar in the same way as many men have done. I think it is the woman who has suffered some hard knocks and has had to fight her own way who is going to do well at the Bar rather than the woman who has led a sheltered life. I must say I'm rather proud of one fact, and that is that I attempted the examination without a coach. Everybody told me I was going to come a cropper. As a matter of fact, however, the excellent lectures provided by the Council of Legal Education are quite enough if you make the most of them. No woman need be deterred from attempting to enter the Bar by the belief that she needs an expensive coach."

At the Eastern examination Miss Normanton has a choice of three subjects, and has decided to take Hindu and Mohammedan law. She has two years in which to complete her studies before taking the final examination. Of the other women candidates who have concentrated on one subject alone, Miss Monica Cobb has a first, Miss Lilian Maud Dawes a second, and there are several thirds.

"THE PASSING OF EUCLID."

The annual meeting of the Mathematical Association was held last month at the London Day Training College, Southampton-row, W.C. Professor E.T. Whittaker (retiring president) was in the chair. Canon Wilson, who was elected president for the ensuing year, referred to the early history of the association, and the passing of the Euclid from our schools and universities. Thanks to the association, the teaching in all British schools of arithmetic, algebra, and geometry was now very much better than it was 60 years ago. Every one of the reforms that were then pressed for had been adopted in the newer text books. He suggested that the psychology of the learner might prove a fruitful subject for study by the teacher. It was highly probable, he thought, that development in the learner's mind would be found to be generally parallel to the historic order of study and discovery.



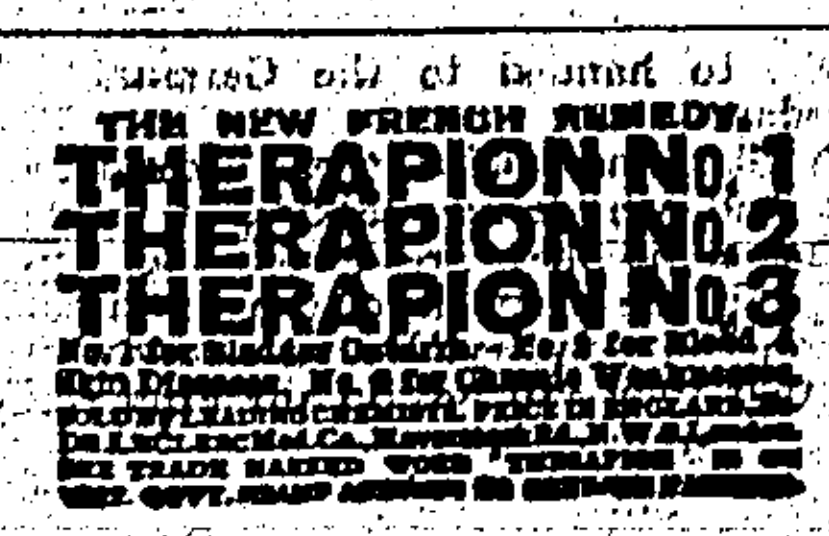
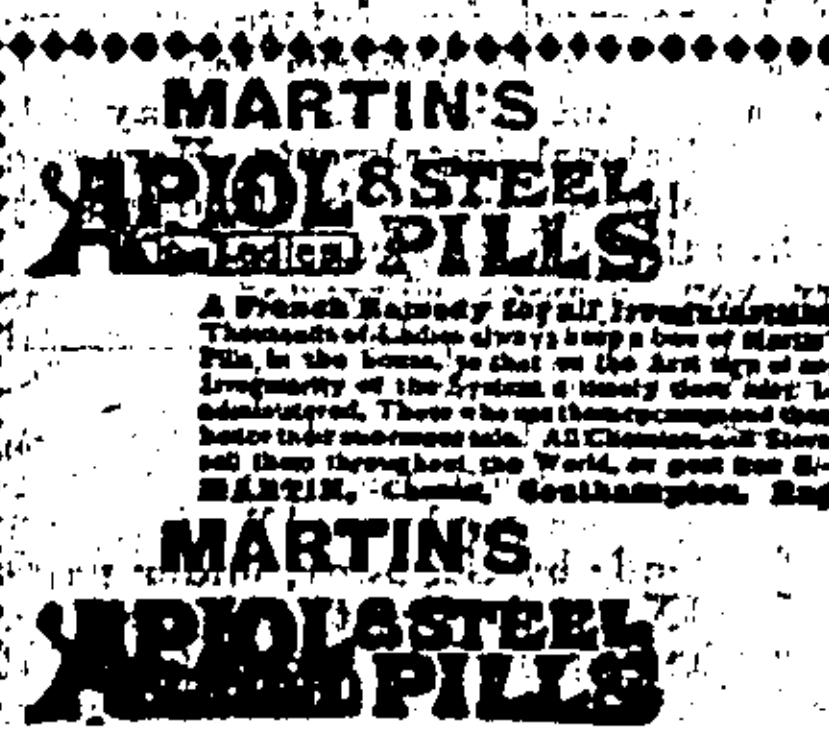
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G. A. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 3rd March, 1921, at H.M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong, and at Kowloon NAVAL DEPOT, commencing at 9.30 A.M. with an interval from 12 Noon to 1.30 P.M. OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES, &c., &c. Comprising:—Life Boats, Dingies, Whalers, Shanghai Batches, Electrical Fittings, Cooking Stoves, Ships' Fittings, Iron Bed Mattresses and Fittings, Ice Chests, Steel Tanks, Life Rafts, Life Belts, Motors, Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Sheets, Table Covers, Steel Wire Rope, Blankets, Comptresses, Electric Cables, Canvas Hoops, Old Canvas, Canvas Bags, Old India Rubber, Old Leather, Old Iron, Brass, Gun Metal and Steel, Coal Sacks, Firewood, Iron Blocks, Lamps, Searchlights, &c., &c., &c. Lots may be inspected on MONDAY, the 28th February, 1921. Terms of Sale:—As detailed on Catalogue. HUGHES & HOUGH, By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty. 525

G. A. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 8th March, 1921, at 9.30 A.M. at The Naval Depot, Kowloon. OLD AND SURPLUS VITTOCALLING STORES, &c., &c. Comprising:—Blankets, Electro-Plate, Copper Pans, Hardware, Soap, Moss Gear, Table Linen, &c., Serge, Remnants, Provisions, &c., &c. Terms of Sale:—As detailed on Catalogue. On View. HUGHES & HOUGH, By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty. 527

PUBLIC ROUP.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Roup on FRIDAY, the 4th March, 1921, at 5 P.M., at the Jockey Club Stables. A LARGE NUMBER OF WELL-KNOWN RACE PONIES. (Full Particulars from Catalogue). Terms:—Cash. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. 516

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THE NEED FOR AN ECONOMIC PEACE.

TRADE AND THE WAR DEBTS.

[BY SIR LEO CHIOZZA MONEY.]

It is earnestly to be hoped that the operation of an export credits scheme of liberal character will not be much longer delayed. It would be a considerable factor in European trade recuperation, and it is worth more than a little risk. The one thing the world cannot afford in this connection is to leave Europe in economic chaos. That is a risk which has already been incurred too long. The war is still with us as long as the victims of war are unable to help themselves, and therefore unable to contribute to the useful activities which constitute the world of work. Modern Europe arrived at an artificial economy which has been broken by the war and by the peace; it must be helped to recovery by liberal credits. We are all agreed as to the necessity; let us regard the matter as one that brooks no further delay. There can be in the nature of the case no perfect scheme.

TOWARDS ECONOMIC PEACE.

The other major factors in the European economic settlement are the trade agreement with Russia, the reparation clauses, and the war debts. The first involves a trade which was once worth £70,000,000 a year, and ought some day to count for much more. German reparation will soon again be discussed by the Supreme Council; it is urgently necessary to settle figures, for an unsettled Germany is a grave menace to herself and to Europe, and it is plainly unreasonable to expect a nation to work under an indefinite liability which is to swell in proportion to the work it does. As to the war debts, I see that my friend Sir Josiah Stamp suggests the paying off of a r American debt by the transfer to America of the whole or part of the debts to us of our European Allies. But if ever the world's exchanges are to be righted, more than that will be necessary. The international war debts are obligations which express the unequal contributions of the Allies to a common cause. France, Belgium, Italy, Russia, Serbia, borrowed because they had not the coal and iron, the nitrates and oil, the food and material to conduct war. They gave lives; coal and iron they could not give. We borrowed from America, not for ourselves, but to lend to our European Allies. We gave lives and goods, and let it not be forgotten, ships. The nation with the sound security for debt in the matter is America, the nation which had the good fortune to be spared much loss of life. The mutual cancellation of all the borrowings would not merely be an act of recognition of their origin; it would be justified as a real contribution to world settlement, and therefore as a material gain to each of the parties. In this, as in so many other things, good sentiment is good economy. Let it be written plainly, for it is true, that the payment of interest on the war debt by one nation to another is the payment of tribute. It is deplorable that tribute should be paid by one ally to another; it is not only deplorable but, in the given circumstances, and economic embarrassment to all the parties concerned. How curious it is, if we but think of it, that at the end of the war Austria and Bulgaria owe us nothing, while France and Italy owe us much. We may sum up the whole case by saying that it is a matter in which it is as unblest to receive as to pay.

FIGURES OF THE INTERNATIONAL WAR DEBTS.

It may be well, in view of the discussions on this subject, to re-state the figures of the international war obligations, which were given in this column in completely last year. Mr. Austen Chamberlain sent me the following account some months ago:-

To	Lent by U.S.A. Mill. £.	Lent by United Kingdom. Mill. £.
United Kingdom	866	—
France	613	515
Italy	331	455
Russia	38	568
Belgium	70	97
Serbia	6	21
Other Allies and British Dominions	27	194
Other Loans, details not available	32	—
Totals	1,984	1,850

The American aggregate war-lending is a little larger than ours, but our aggregate lending exceeds our debt to America by \$984,000,000.

GIANTIC FINANCE OF A SMALLER TRADE. The London Bankers' Clearing House figures for 1920 are amazing in their proportion, and it is unfortunate that we have to reflect that they were concerned with traffic in a smaller quantity of actual commodities than before the war. Light on inflation is afforded by the following facts:-

	Weight of Imports. Tons.	London Bankers' Clearances. £.
1913	54,500,000	216,436,000,000
1920	44,500,000	30,018,000,000

It is sufficiently obvious (sic) this comparison of a decline of 10,000,000 tons in the weight of imports (accompanied by a fall in coal output) with an increase of £22,522,000,000 in the exchange of currencies.

AMERICAN OVERSEA COMMERCE. The American trade returns for November are marked by a considerable decline. The imports were the lowest for 1920, falling to 321 million dollars as compared with 325 million in October, and 425 million in November, 1919. Exports also declined to 875 million dollars as compared with 725 million in October, and 740 million in November, 1919. The American excess of exports exhibited considerable decline in 1920, as was anticipated in these notes. In the first eleven months it amounted to 2,500 million

(Continued at foot of next column.)

WHOLESALE PRICES LAST YEAR.

571 PER CENT. HIGHER THAN 1900.

Details published in the *Board of Trade Journal*, show the index figure of wholesale prices for 1920 (estimated at 371.4) to be the highest on record, there being an increase of 25 per cent. over the previous year. The advance was gradual from the beginning to the middle of the year, but a decline began in August, and towards the end of the twelve months the fall was much accentuated.

The calculation is based on 100 at the year 1900, and the following table shows the price movements of forty-seven principal articles for the last forty-nine years:-

Year.	No.	Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1871	135.8	1906	103.8	1914	123.6
1881	123.0	1907	103.0	1915	117.9
1891	106.9	1908	103.0	1916	143.9
1900	100.0	1909	104.1	1917	158.5
1901	96.7	1910	106.8	1918	243.0
1902	96.4	1911	106.4	1919	297.4
1903	96.5	1912	114.9	1920	390.5
1904	98.2	1913	116.5	1920	371.4
1905	97.6	1914	113.6		

* Jan.-July, † Aug.-Dec. ‡ Whole year. The particulars for the various articles are weighted in accordance with their estimated consumption in 1881-90. In the majority of cases the average declared value of the imports or exports of the commodity forms the basis of estimation of price movement. It will be noted that there was an upward movement before the war.

Closer analysis of the forty-seven articles as the result of classifying them into four groups gives the following results:-

Year.	Food.	Coal, and metals, materials.	Textiles, drink, and (raw and miscel.)	Other.
1900	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1901	82.2	93.3	100.1	84.3
1902	76.1	92.3	101.4	82.5
1903	74.1	101.7	100.6	83.3
1904	70.9	112.9	101.2	81.1
1905	71.3	106.7	101.2	81.1
1906	75.3	121.1	101.0	85.6
1907	86.9	127.4	105.5	90.7
1908	78.5	109.8	107.0	94.8
1909	73.6	121.4	108.7	96.5
1910	79.6	136.2	109.2	104.3
1911	74.7	128.9	111.6	105.5
1912	84.0	119.6	110.9	110.1
1913	92.5	135.0	117.7	106.4
1914	88.2	135.1	114.8	106.2
1915	88.6	116.8	130.4	119.1
1916	88.7	128.8	120.9	111.3
1917	118.7	119.8	154.1	143.8
1918	163.8	180.1	169.3	204.0
1919	182.0	270.4	240.3	256.3
1920	250.2	373.3	279.7	317.8
1920	419.3	508.1	335.1	352.2

* Jan.-July, † Aug.-Dec. ‡ Year 1914. In the coal and metals group increases are recorded in all items except copper, the index number for the group being nearly 50 per cent. above that for 1919, when an increase of over 36 per cent. in comparison with the figures for 1918 was recorded. Pig iron and coal show increases of 28 per cent. and 69 per cent. respectively in 1920 over 1919. For textiles (raw materials) an average increase of 36 per cent. is indicated in comparison with the index number for 1919. Large increases are also shown for each of the years 1916, 1917, and 1918. Towards the close of the year important price reductions have been recorded in respect of the items included in this group. The number relating to food, drink, and tobacco is higher than that for 1919 by nearly 20 per cent. Increases are shown in most of the items in this group: British barley increased in price by 17 per cent., beef by 20 per cent., mutton by nearly 40 per cent., sugar by 58 per cent., and tobacco by over 36 per cent. In the price of tea a decrease is recorded in 1920 compared with the price in the previous year.

The increase of over 10 per cent. in the number for the group of miscellaneous articles is attributable chiefly to petroleum, olive oil, hides, and bricks. In respect of which increases of 50 per cent., 16 per cent., 16 per cent., and 25 per cent. respectively are shown. For cotton seed a decrease of nearly 10 per cent. on the average price of 1919 is recorded in 1920, and for rubber a decrease of 8 per cent.

The general index number for 1920 compared with that for 1913 shows an increase of nearly 210 per cent., the number being 353 per cent. greater for the textiles (raw materials) group, 184 per cent. greater for food, drink, and tobacco group, and nearly 229 per cent. greater for the group of miscellaneous articles. The index numbers for 1920 are the last to be calculated according to the method adopted for the series given in the foregoing table.

dollars, or 1,225 millions less than in the corresponding months of the previous year. But £250,000,000 (in round figures at par of exchange) is a sufficiently substantial margin, and it largely represents a further addition to the world's great indebtedness to America.

THE BREEDING OF FEARS. There is such a thing, as I have ventured to indicate before, as the Breeding of Slump. I hope this may reach the attention of those who are engaged in publishing scare articles on trade depression. Nothing fails like failure, and a shudder to think what sort of a reception a commercial traveller has just read the hundredth article assuring him that ruin is well on the way. Each unit of an industrial society working for private profit who is persuaded to despair is a factor of distress and unemployment. Those who preach ruin make ruin. The home market can be well sustained if buyers are not counselled to refrain from enterprise. Let the purchasing power of the public be deliberated by a fair adjustment of wholesale and retail prices, and much good may be done in maintaining or even increasing the home trade. The crowded shops and recessed factories which have followed the break in prices are witness of possibilities. Some things have gone below cost, it is true, but it is equally true that most things have not. Observer.

INDO-CHINA**STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SHANGHAI via SWATOW	... "WAISHING" ... Fri. 4th Mar. D'light
MANILA	... "LOONGSANG" ... Fri. 4th Mar. 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALOUTTA	... "KUMSANG" ... Sat. 5th Mar. 3 p.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	... "CHUNSHANG" ... Sun. 6th Mar. D'light
TIENSIN	... "CHIPSHING" ... Sun. 6th Mar. D'light
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	... "HOBSANG" ... Tues. 8th Mar. D'light
KOBE	... "LAIBANG" ... Tues. 8th Mar. D'light
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	... "TROPAC" ... Wed. 9th Mar. 9 a.m.

CALOUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailing from both ports every Friday, calling at Hongkong when inducement offers.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

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TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chetoo.

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S.S. "KUMSANG" will be despatched on or about Saturday, Mar. 5th, 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA.

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GENERAL MANAGERS

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.**OUTWARDS.**

Vessel	Due Hongkong
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"	15th Mar.
S.S. "PEMBROKESHIRE"	28th Mar.
S.S. "GLENIFFER"	12th Apr.
S.S. "GLENLYLE"	29th Apr.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
S.S. "GLENARIFFE"	11th Mar.	GEOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
S.S. "GLENAPP"	25th Mar.	GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars apply to:-

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Cable Address

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Bentley's A.B.C. 5th Ed.

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2844, 2833.

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP ¥20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWAKAMI.

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUURA.

Managing Director: Mr. MAMATA ARA.

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:-

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's management:-

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each. Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each. (Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA
No. 8, Bunko, Kobe.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

March 2nd.

Choo Sang, British str., 1,424 tons, Capt. Walker, from Canton, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Kentucky, British str., 4,673 tons, Capt. Houghchurch, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—Bank Line.

Kinokuni Maru, Japanese str., 1,087 tons, Capt. Humano, from Keelung, with coal.—M.B.K.

Kitano Maru, Japanese str., 7,630 tons, Capt. Inadzu, from London, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

Lara, Dutch str., 300 tons, Capt. van Klaseen, from Palembang, with bulk oil.—Asiatic Petroleum & Co.

Mattawa, British str., 3,088 tons, Capt. Lovegrove, from Saigon, with rice.—C.P.O.S.

Nisse Maru, Japanese str., 1,701 tons, Capt. Idoke, from Hongkong, with rice.—Koon Seng.

Polee, Chinese str., 314 tons, Capt. Loung Hing, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Hing Shun.

Quebec, Portuguese str., 3,077 tons, Capt. Emaur, from Saigon, with a general cargo.—J.M. de Rocha.

Telamon, British str., 2,842 tons, Capt. Glossop, from Swansea, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Tomashima Maru, Japanese str., 880 tons, Capt. Hayasaki, from Keelung, with coal.—M.B.K.

Yei-tai Maru, Japanese str., 2,001 tons, Capt. E. Takeguchi, from Canton, —Dodwell & Co.

Yue Ying Wa, Chinese str., 816 tons, Capt. Anderson, from Hoihow, with a general cargo.—Chan Yue Ting.

PASSENGERS.

March 2nd.

Achilles, for Singapore.

Africa Maru, for Dairen.

Caddoqua, for Saigon.

Choo Sang, for Swatow.

Huailan, for Singapore.

Hanyang, for Shanghai.

Hupei, for Singapore.

Kitano Maru, for Yokohama.

Kwangle, for Shanghai.

Lara, for Canton.

Polee, for Saigon.

Phuampun, for Saigon.

Schoduck, for New York.

Wanin, for K. C. Wan.

Wheatland, for Singapore.

Wugo Maru, for Chingwantao.

Yei-tai Maru, for Chingwantao.

Yue Ying Wa, for Swatow.

PASSENGERS.

Per s.s. *Kitano Maru*, on March 2nd:—Miss Ashdown, Mrs. L. Franklin, Mr. S. Longfield, Mrs. M. H. Maxwell, Miss O. Rand, Mr. H. M. Webb, Mr. W. T. Haloron, Mr. and Mrs. A. Rasmussen, and Mrs. M. Tilburen.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. s.s. *Kashgar* left Shanghai for Hongkong on the 1st inst., at 1.30 p.m. and is due here on the 4th inst., at about 6 a.m.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* arrived at Manila yesterday left there last night, and is due at Hongkong to-morrow at daylight.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Fushimi Maru* (American line) left Manila for Hongkong on the 1st inst. and is expected here on March 3rd.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Kitai* (European line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on March 1st, and is expected here on March 9th.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Kamakura Maru* (Liverpool line) left Liverpool for Hongkong via Suez on February 28th, and is expected here on April 10th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Agapenor (Blue Funnel), due April 17th.

Ayas (Blue Funnel line), due March 9th.

Anjo Maru (T.K.K.), due to-day.

Aires (Blue Funnel), due March 11th.

Atsukichu (Blue Funnel), due March 18th.

Chakrata (P. & O.), due March 5th about 6 a.m.

Egremont Castle, due about March 17th.

Epimor (Blue Funnel), due March 30th.

Empress of Asia, due March 5th.

Eurayades (Blue Funnel), due April 30th.

Fushimi Maru (N.Y.K.), from America, due to-morrow.

Heijin Maru (N.Y.K.), from Calcutta, due to-morrow.

Idomenus (Blue Funnel line), from England, due March 11th.

Inaba Maru (N.Y.K.), from London, due March 17th.

Jason (Blue Funnel), due March 10th.

Kama Maru (N.Y.K.), from Japan, due to-day.

Methven (P.O.S.), due to-day.

Nikko Maru (N.Y.K.), from Australia, due March 15th.

Pyrrhus (Blue Funnel), due March 31st.

Telemachus (Blue Funnel), due April 14th.

Toyama Maru (N.Y.K.), from Japan, due to-day.

Wakasa Maru (N.Y.K.), from Liverpool, due March 6th.

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This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers.

Single and double cabins.

Wireless Telegraphy.

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• KASHGAR 1st May.

• KANDAHAR 1st May.

• CITY OF DUNKIRK 1st May.

1st May.

1st May.

1st May.

1st May.

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s.s. "WEST HIXTON" 1st May. s.s. "WEST HIXTON" 3rd May.

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. ports. Shipside connection with Salt Lake, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

CHAS. E. RICHARDSON

General Agent for South China.

Prince's Buildings, Charter Road.

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HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, March 2nd.

	Previous Day at 3 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.75	29.77	29.78
Temperature ...	80	73	74
Humidity ...	69	30	88
Wind Direction ...	South	South	NW
Force ...	0	0	1
Weather ...	0	0	0
Rain ...	0.02	0	0

Highest open-air Temperature on 1st ... 81

Lowest open-air Temperature on 2nd ... 73

HONGKONG TIME SIGNALS.

The Time Ball on Kowloon Signal Hill is dropped daily at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., and on Sundays and Holidays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. only.

The Ball is hoisted half past the 15th minute and full past the 17th minute. Should the ball fail to drop at the correct time it will be lowered at 5 minutes past the hour and the ordinary routine repeated at the following hour, if possible.

Should the Time Ball be out of order the above routine will be carried out with the flag "Z" on the Storm Signal mast.

Time Signals are also given at night by means of three white lamps mounted vertically on the Observatory wireless mast. From 8.55.0 to 9.0.0 p.m. the lamps are extinguished momentarily at the even seconds, except at the 2nd, 18th, 30th, 44th, and 54th of each minute.

The hours refer to Hongkong Standard Time (8 hours East of Greenwich).

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A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL MOVIE OF ABSORBING INTEREST.

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THE VOLUME, which consists of 491 Pages and includes a Sketch Play of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kweilin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.O.M.G., and Dr. A. BARNES.

Its description of Chinese Social conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for Customs and Superintendents, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions to friends at home.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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THE Motorship

"GLENAP" having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo by this ship are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 5th Mar. at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 5th Mar. 1921, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, February 27th, 1921. [539]

P. & O. S. N. CO.

STEAMERS FOR STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for Batavia, Persian Gulf, Continental America, and South African Ports.

THE Steamship "DILWARA" Captain Babu, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port on or about FRIDAY, the 11th, March, 1921, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Bills and Valuations and Ties for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m., the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, February 28th, 1921. [540]

VETARZO

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HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji), Kobe & Yokohama

Steamer	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Mar. 23	Apr. 12
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Mar. 31	Apr. 18
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Apr. 7	May 1
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Apr. 23	May 16
EMPEROR OF ASIA	May 17	June 7
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	May 26	June 15
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	June 14	July 6
EMPEROR OF ASIA	June 23	July 11
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	July 7	July 23
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	July 21	Aug. 8
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Aug. 18	Sept. 5

Passengers to Europe and America are advised to commence the transit of the Atlantic sailing direct to Europe, and as the Transatlantic companies on the Atlantic are so congested as to the Pacific, Atlantic reservations can be arranged by letter or cable for all passengers to Europe. Frequent sailings from Montreal to Liverpool, London & Glasgow. Passage orders covering all such reservations will be issued here.

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May 18th

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S.S. "NANKING"

March 18th

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HONGKONG for SINGAPORE

S.S. "CHINA"

April 30th

S.S. "NILE"

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"Lancaster"

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AMERICAN STEAMERS

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"VENEZUELA"		Wednesday, April 20th.
"GOLDEN STATE"		About Monday, April 25th.

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WEATHER REPORT.

March 2nd, at 12.17.—Pressure has increased considerably over N.E. China, which is now covered by an anti-cyclone. Changes in the South are small since yesterday. A depression is shown over Indo-China.

Fresh monsoon may be expected along the east coast of China.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 1.25 inches against an average of 3.25 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	Light variable winds, freshening from E. or N.E.; overcast, cooler, some rain.
Formosa Channel	Variable winds, freshening considerably from N.E.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook (The same as No. 1.)

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan (The same as No. 1.)

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

MARCH 2ND, 1921.

Station.	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature	Humidity	Wind.		Weather.
					Direction.	Force.	
Vladivostok	6 a.	29.99	15	—	NW	1	b
Nomuro	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kobe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Likiep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wei-hai-wei	6 a.	30.18	28	88	NW	6	o
Hankow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiating	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chungking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	30.14	36	33	N	4	r
Gulf	—	30.09	74	100	N	6	r
Sharp Peak	7 a.	29.88	54	93	NW	4	o
Amoy	8 a.	29.79	68	95	SE	1	of
Souray	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihou	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihu	—	29.85	73	—	NW	4	b
Tainan	—	29.84	73	—	—	—	—
Koehun	—	29.81	77	—	NW	4	o
Pescadores	—	29.83	73	—	—	—	—
Canton	—	29.77	71	95	SE	4	o
Gap Rock	—	29.77	73	90	S	2	o
Macao	—	29.75	73	96	S	4	of
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phu-lin	7 a.	29.69	68	100	SE	4	of
Tourane	—	29.71	79	—	SW	4	b
Capo-Santo	—	29.80	73	—	—	—	—
Dagupan	6 a.	29.84	75	92	N	6	o
Manila	—	29.83	73	88	NW	1	b
Legaspi	—	29.84	71	90	NE	4	o
Tacloban	—	29.85	77	94	—	—	—
Lido	—	29.82	75	96	SE	1	e
Surigao	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	4.50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labuan	6 a.	29.74	78	01	SW	2	b

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or to Messrs & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"HUPEH"	On 3rd Mar. 10 A.M.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"KANSU"	On 3rd Mar. Noon.
SHANGHAI and SINGAPORE	"SOOCHOW"	On 5th Mar. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI and TIENTSIN	"YINGCHOW"	On 6th Mar. Noon.
AMOI, SHANGHAI and PEKING	"SHANTUNG"	On 8th Mar. Noon.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 8th Mar. 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and Staterooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all European and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days)

"HAIHONG"	On 1st Mar. Capt. W. C. Pasmore	FRIDAY, Mar. 4th, at 12 Noon.
"HAILONG"	On 3rd Mar. Capt. W. Cooper	TUESDAY, Mar. 8th, at 12 Noon.
"HAIKING"	On 5th Mar. Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, Mar. 11th, at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Destination	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Date
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"CHILLI" ... 10,000	On or about 13th Mar.

MARSEILLES	"PORTHOS" ... 10,000	On or about 13th March.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUT, SUEZ	"CORDILLERE" ... 10,000	On or about 28th March.
PORT SAID		

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 740.

B. RODENFUSCH,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA.

APCAR AND EASTERN &

AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, East & South AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KASHGAR"	8,000	5th Mar. 10 A.M.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DILWARA"	5,400	11th Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KARMAIA"	8,000	20th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	8,000	28th Mar.	do
"NANKIN"	7,000	1st Apr.	do
"DUNERA"	5,414	11th Apr.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KHYBER"	9,000	18th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"EUBALUS"	4,000	8th Mar. 1 P.M. Singapore.
"ARABATON APCAR"	4,510	17th Mar. Calcutta via Spore, Pang & Saigon

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,400	9th March	Sandakan, Thursday Island.
"EASTERN"	4,000	5th April	Townsville, Brisbane. Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"NANKIN"	7,000	8th Mar.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"GREGORY APCAR"	4,649	8th Mar.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"KHYBER"	9,000	14th Mar.	Shanghai & Kobe.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DONALD, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"SHUNKO MARU" ... Friday, 18th March.
BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.
"SEATTLE MARU" ... Sunday, 14th March.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SIAM MARU" ... Friday, 11th March.
"KARADO MARU" (Taking Passengers) ... Monday, 28th Mar.
"INDUS MARU" ... Tuesday, 29th March.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

"SHISEN MARU" ... Tuesday, 8th Mar.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and other ports.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly passenger service touching at intermediate ports in Japan, taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

ALABAMA MARU ... Tuesday, 15th Mar.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan, Formosa, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

"AMAZON MARU" ... Thursday, 10th March.
Taking cargo to Frisco & New York.

NEW ORLEANS LINE.

"ORLEANS MARU" ... End of March.
Taking cargo to Frisco, Panama Zone & Colon.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

KURELUNG via SWATOW & AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. Wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KAIKO MARU" ... Sunday, 6th Mar.
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOI ... Friday, 11th Mar.
"BOSU MARU" ...

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YABUDA, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building. (80)

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"TAIYUAN"	15th Mar.	16th Mar.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.
For Freight and Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. (83)

T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN"

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
KOREA MARU	20,000	March 7th
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	March 15th
SHINTO MARU	20,000	April 1st
PERSEA MARU	8,000	May 15th

Calling at Dairen instead of Nagasaki.

Omitting Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALT LAKE, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THROUGH BY TRANS-AMERICAN FERRY TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
ANYO MARU	18,700	March 15th
HAHO MARU	14,000	April 9th
HEIYO MARU	14,000	May 15th

* Cargo only

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager,

King's Building. Tel. Nos. 3374 & 3375.

Agents at Canton:

Messrs. T. H. GRIFFITH, LTD.

(84)



TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

FOR SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER

(Calling at Shanghai, Dairen and Japan Ports)

"WHEATLAND MONTANA" ... About March 15th.
"CITY OF SPOKANE" ... About March 21st.

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

(Calling at Kobe and Yokohama).

"PAWLET" ... About March 7th.
"COAST" ... About April 4th.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Steamer points.

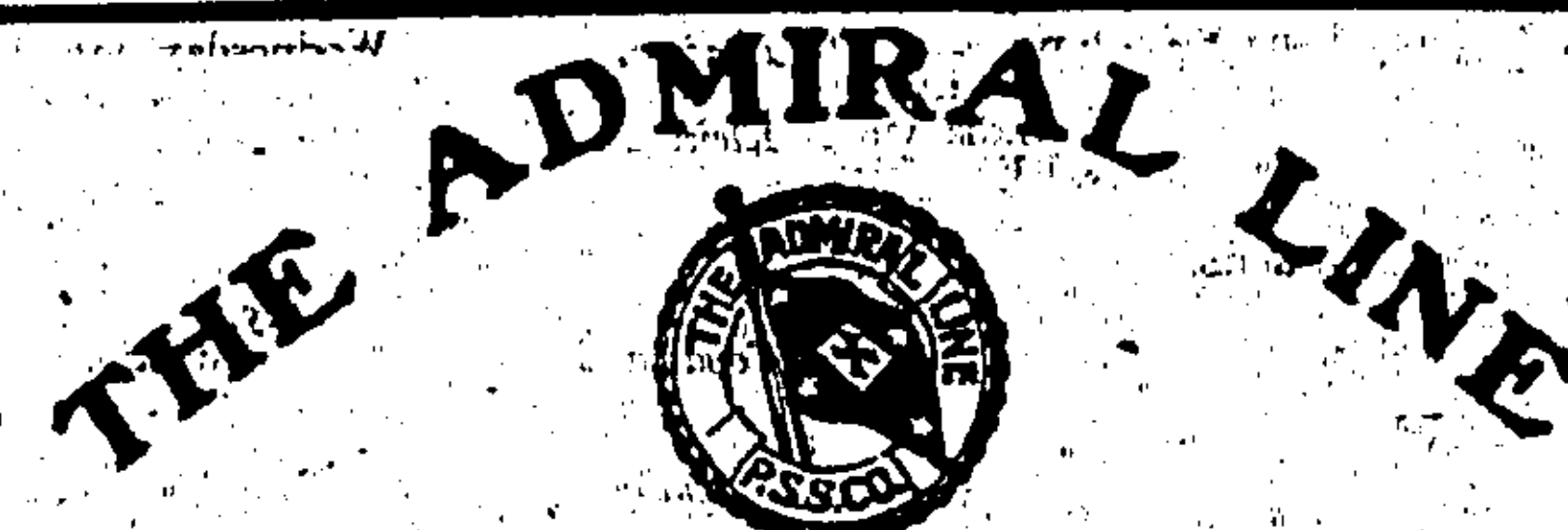
For Freight and Particulars apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2478.

Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

(71)



THE PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO. REGULAR SERVICE

To & From

SAIGON-SINGAPORE-SUMATRA

JAVA PORTS.

OPERATING THE FOLLOWING U.S.S.B. STEAMERS

GLYMONT	March 10th
LAKE ONAWA	March 20th
CADARETTA	March 25th

Through bills of lading issued to all United States, Pacific Coast and Overland Points.

For full Particulars and Rates, Apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

5th FLOOR, HOTEL MANSIONS BUILDING.

Tel. Adm. ADMIRAL.

Telephone 2477 & 2478.

423

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "ALLOWAY" ... March 15th.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.,

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478. AGENTS. 5th Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS.

(178)

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"VICTORIA" ... April 11th.

SPECIAL SAILING FOR SHANGHAI.

"HWAH PING" ... March 13th.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.

Agents,
112, Commercial Road Central.

Tel. 3207.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
MANILA	Fushimi Maru	3rd inst.
JAPAN	Anyo Maru	3rd inst.
JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Toyoko Maru	3rd inst.
SAIGON	Toyoko Maru	3rd inst.
SHANGHAI	Shanghai	4th inst.
U.S.A. and MANILA	Express of Asia	4th inst.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	4th inst.
SHANGHAI	Ichang	4th inst.
EUROPE via Suez (Newspapers only)	Sony Bee	5th inst.
London 27th Jan.	Chakrata	5th inst.
STRAITS	Wakatsuru	6th inst.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
*Swatow, *Straits and *Bangkok	Hupei	Thursday, 3rd, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, N. China, and Japan	Kilano Maru	Thursday, 3rd, 10.00 A.M.
*Swatow, *Bangkok, Egypt and	Achilles	Thursday, 3rd, 10.30 A.M.
*EUROPE via MARSEILLES	Kansu	Thursday, 3rd, 11.00 A.M.
*Swatow, *Shanghai, and *North China	Africa Maru	Thursday, 3rd, 11.45 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Dairen, Japan,		Letters 12.30 P.M.
Canada, United States, Central and		
South America, and *EUROPE via		
VICTORIA, B.C.		
Swatow	Fydrangea	Thursday, 3rd, 2.30 P.M.
*Swatow, *Shanghai and *North China	Waiting	Thursday, 3rd, 5.00 P.M.
Straits, and *Bangkok	Van Cloon	Thursday, 3rd, 5.00 P.M.
Holbow	Yangtzejiang	Thursday, 3rd, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow	Hailong	Friday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Leongang	Friday, 4th, 2.00 P.M.
*Straits, *Bangkok, Calcutta, and Aden	Kunwang	Friday, 4th, 2.00 P.M.
Tientsin	Chiyehing	Friday, 4th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow and *Bangkok	Chunwang	Friday, 4th, 5.00 P.M.
Holbow and Bangkok	Changchow	Friday, 4th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Alderamin	Friday, 4th, 5.00 P.M.
Straits, *Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius,		
L. Marques, South Africa, India via		
Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE	Kashgar	Friday, 4th, 6.00 P.M.
via MARSEILLES		Letters 8.30 A.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed		
at 5 p.m. Friday, the 4th Mar.		
Shanghai and North China	Soochow	Saturday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.
Java Port via Batavia	Tyialak	Saturday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Yingchow	Sunday, 6th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung	Kaijo Maru	Sunday, 6th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan		
Honolulu, Canada, United States,	Korea Maru	Monday, 7th, 8.45 A.M.
Central and South America, and		Letters 10.30 A.M.
*EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO		
Shanghai and North China	Hopang	Monday, 7th, 5.00 P.M.
Japan	Leikang	Monday, 7th, 5.00 P.M.
Amoy, *Shanghai, and *North China	Shanghai	Tuesday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Loong	Tuesday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Taming	Tuesday, 8th, 2.00 P.M.
Holbow and Haiphong	Tecoo	Wednesday, 9th, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Canada,	Fushimi Maru	Wednesday, 9th, 8.45 A.M.
United States, Central and South		Letters 8.30 A.M.
America, and *EUROPE via		
VICTORIA, B.C.		
Swatow, *Shanghai and *N. China	Tientsin	Wednesday, 9th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits, *Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius,	Kieist	Thursday, 10th, 8.45 A.M.
L. Marques, South Africa, India via		Letters 9.30 A.M.
Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE	Toyama Maru	Friday, 11th, 8.45 A.M.
via MARSEILLES		Letters 8.30 A.M.
Philippine Islands, *Shanghai,	Hailong	Friday, 11th, 11.00 A.M.
*North China, *Japan, *Canada,		
*United States, *Central, and *South	Dihcaru	Friday, 11th, 11.00 A.M.
America, and *EUROPE via	Nikko Maru	Tuesday, 15th, 10.00 A.M.
VANCOUVER, B.C.		Friday, 15th, 8.45 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Mishima Maru	Friday, 15th, 8.30 A.M.
Straits, *Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius,		Letters 9.30 A.M.
L. Marques, S. Africa, India via		
Dhanushkodi, Bombay, and Aden	Inaba Maru	Friday, 18th, 9.30 A.M.
Japan		
Straits, *Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius,		
L. Marques, South Africa, India via		
Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE via		
MARSEILLES		
Shanghai, North China and Japan		

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES LONDON SERVICE (DIRECT).

"HELENUS"	8TH MAR. London, Amsterdam & Hamburg.
"STENTOR"	11TH MAR. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"KERMUN"	23RD MAR. London, Amsterdam & Hamburg.
"NINGCHOW"	5TH APR. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"THESEUS"	12TH APR. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE (DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

"TELAMON"	22ND MAR. Singapore & Liverpool.
"KT. OF THE GARTER"	29TH MAR. Genoa, M'illes, L'pool & G'gow.
"IDOMENEUS"	12TH APR. Havre & Liverpool.
"AJAX"	19TH APR. Genoa, M'illes, L'pool & G'gow.

PACIFIC SERVICE (VIA KOREA AND YOKOHAMA).

"TALTHYBIUS"	16TH MAR. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"TYNDAREUS"	6TH APR. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"PROTESILAUS"	4TH MAY

NEW YORK SERVICE (VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).

"EURYPYLUS"	3RD MAR. via Suez.
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HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE

"STENTOR"	11TH MAR. for London.
"IDOMENEUS"	12TH APR. for Liverpool.
"PYRRHUS"	3RD MAY. for London.
"ANCHISES"	10TH JUNE for Liverpool.
"TEIRESIAS"	7TH JULY for London.

FOR FREIGHT AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

COMMERCIAL OPENING QUOTATIONS.

March 2nd.

On LONDON.—
Telegraphic Transfer 1/4
Bank Bills, on demand 3/4
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 3/4
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 3/4
Credit, at 4 months sight 3/4
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight 3/4

On NEW YORK.—

Bank Bills, on demand 62 1/2
Credit, 4 months sight 62 1/2

On BOMBAY.—

Telegraphic Transfer 180 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand 180 1/2

On CALCUTTA.—

Telegraphic Transfer 180 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand 180 1/2

On SHANGHAI.—

Bank Bills, at sight 100
Private, 30 days sight 100

On YOKOHAMA.—

On demand 100
On demand 100

On SINGAPORE.—

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On HONGKONG.—

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds \$2,500,000
Sterling \$21,500,000
Silver \$21,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors:

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.—Chairman.
G. M. Doodson, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq. A. O. Lang, Esq.
A. S. Gubbay, Esq. Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak W. L. Patterson, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnston J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Chief Manager:

A. G. Stryker, Esq.

Manager: Hongkong—A. H. Barlow, Esq.

Acting Manager: Shanghai—G. H. Stitt, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, February 28th, 1921. [8]

THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:

St. George's Building, Hongkong.

Chairman of Board of Directors

Mr. WONG SHU HAM.

Chief Manager—Mr. L. S. HOLUM.

Asst. Manager—Mr. E. T. WONG.

Hongkong Manager—Mr. I. P. ALLEN.

Foreign exchange and General Banking business transacted.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at rates of 2 per cent., 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. per annum, respectively.

L. S. HOLUM, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 2nd, 1920. [119]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE—

No. 2, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG

Established 1919.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$2,000,000.00

RESERVE FUND 500,000.00

DIRECTORS:

Mr. PONG WAT TUNG, Chairman.

Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Kan Ying Po.

Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Mok Ching Kong.

Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yau Kong.

Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Suck.

Mr. Ng Chang Lok, Mr. Kan Ching Nam.

Chief Manager—Mr. Kan Tong Po.

Asst. Manager—Mr. Li Tse Fong.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES—

LONDON NEW YORK

SHANGHAI SAN FRANCISCO

Kobe YOKOHAMA

NAGASAKI SAIGON

SINGAPORE PENANG

TIENSIN HANKOW

MANILA BATAVIA

SAMARANG SOERABAYA

London Bankers—The London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.

For 3 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 6 per cent. per annum.

For 18 months, 7 per cent. per annum.

For 24 months, 8 per cent. per annum.

For 30 months, 9 per cent. per annum.

For 36 months, 10 per cent. per annum.

For 42 months, 11 per cent. per annum.

For 48 months, 12 per cent. per annum.

For 54 months, 13 per cent. per annum.

For 60 months, 14 per cent. per annum.

For 66 months, 15 per cent. per annum.

For 72 months, 16 per cent. per annum.

For 78 months, 17 per cent. per annum.

For 84 months, 18 per cent. per annum.

For 90 months, 19 per cent. per annum.

For 96 months, 20 per cent. per annum.

For 102 months, 21 per cent. per annum.

For 108 months, 22 per cent. per annum.

For 114 months, 23 per cent. per annum.

For 120 months, 24 per cent. per annum.

For 126 months, 25 per cent. per annum.

For 132 months, 26 per cent. per annum.

For 138 months, 27 per cent. per annum.

For 144 months, 28 per cent. per annum.

For 150 months, 29 per cent. per annum.

For 156 months, 30 per cent. per annum.

For 162 months, 31 per cent. per annum.

For 168 months, 32 per cent. per annum.

For 174 months, 33 per cent. per annum.

For 180 months, 34 per cent. per annum.

For 186 months, 35 per cent. per annum.